The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 729.

THE WAR.

More Severe Fighting Near Paris.

The City Said to be Imperfectly Fortified.

Peace Movements Take a More Favorable Turn.

Jules Favre Granted an Interview with Bismarck.

The Prussians Desire Substantial Guarantees.

King William Expects Aid from Within the Walls.

News from Italy.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

FROM ENGLAND.

Peace Prospects.

LONDON, September 18.—The Observer says in official type that the prospects of peace are now better than at any time since the beginning of the war. Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Paris, conducts the peace negotiations between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck. It is said a brief armistice has already been arranged.

A Sharp Engagement.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Sept. 17.—There was a sharp engagement yesterday on the line of the Orleans railway, near Corbiel, between the advance of the Prussian left wing and a body of the Garde Mobile, supported by a detachment of the army of Paris.

The Prussian cavalry was defeated Thursday afternoon at Guignes, and driven back on Mitren, on the Paris and Lyons railway, which was occupied in force on Wednesday by infantry and artillery.

Yesterday morning a column of three arms advanced from Mitun upon Corbeil, fourteen miles from Paris, with the object of destroying the flour mills and seizing the granaries at that point, and to throw forward a party to cut a direct line of railroad two miles further north at Juvisy. The second object was attained, but the Prussians, having pushed on three miles further to Ablon, were attacked by a superior force, and, after a severe conflict, were routed and compelled to retreat upon the entrenchments which they had thrown up on a hill at Juvisy commanding the passage of the Orge, the bridge over which had been blown up by the French. At the same time the Prussians at Corbiel who had established themselves in the hamlet of Ris were attacked by the French force advancing from Longumeau and Etamps. They succeeded in maintaining their position, and during the action the extensive mill and granaries on Essun were set on fire and burned to the ground with all the contents not previously transported to Paris. In the action at Ablon many villages and private residences were set on fire, and the ancient Protestant church, one of the few exempted by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was seriously injured. When your special correspondent left Choless a column of troops was moving out to renew the attack on the Prussians at Juvisy.

The city of Calais and the whole of Pas De Calais were this morning declared in state of siege and under martial law. Communication by railroad and telegraph between Paris and Calais was yesterday cut between Amiens and Paris. A detachment of Prussian cavalry attacked the station at Longumeaue, three miles from Amiens, captured the train coming in from Brussels and burned the buildings. The communication between Amiens and Rouen still however remains open.

Canrobert's Force.

A rumor from Meins that the force under Canrobert, on Wednesday, attacked and defeated the Prussians near St. Quentin, and that an action was going on on Thursday, near Terquion, is believed. Canrobert has formed a junction with troops from Lille and other places, and is threatening the right wing of the Prussians before Paris at Compeigne.

The walls of the Romar in Frankfort were found covered on Wednesday morning with huge placards calling on the people to prepare for the proclamation of a democratic social republic. Similar placards were affixed to the main entrance of the Paulus Kirche. The placards are printed in French and German, and headed "By Order of the Universal Committee of the European Republic." Groups gathered about them, and the police tore them down, but no demonstrations were made.

An Alliance Reported.

There is great excitement in diplomatic circles to-night over the report that an alliance between Austria, Italy and Russia has been completed, the object of which is a division of the Turkish Empire, the annexation of Prussian Poland by Russia, the annexation of Prussian Silesia by Austria, and the surrender of the Italian Tyrol to Italy. It is believed Europe is on the eve of a complication more formidable and extensive than was dreamed of a few weeks ago.

A Letter from Sheridan.

The Tribune's correspondent at Berlin sends the following extract of a letter from Gen. Sheridan, dated Rhems, Sept. 8:

"There seems little of the war left except the siege of Paris, and that will not save France. It is possible that the French troops have not done so well as I think they might have done on two occasions which I witnessed, from the fact that the poor fellows found themselves so badly handled by their commanders that they could see no equivalent to be obtained by the sacrifice of their lives. All men like to have an equivalent for their labor. Especially is it so with the soldiers, who want success when many lives have to be sacrificed. French generalship put this out of the question in every battle which I have witnessed. Everybody here has been very kind to me."

Prussians in Sight of Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Prussians advancing on Paris have appeared on the hights of Villineuve and Brunoie.

An Uprising En Masse.

The press of Paris, without exception, oppose the restoration of Bonaparte. The Government at Tours have received assurances from every quarter that the people are arming and hastening to places of rendezvous.

LONDON, Sept 18, noon—Prince Albrecht, with cavalry and artillery, passed through Provence Thursday and Friday and proceeded to Nanges.

Advices from Tours, now the actual seat of the French government, complain of frequent interruption of the mail and telegraph intercourse with Paris and England.

Baron Mircur, French Ambassador at Madrid, at an audience with the Regent, announced his recall, and took formal leave.

A French mail just received via Dover contains nothing of a later date than Friday.

The Skirmish Saturday.

LONDON, Sept. 18, P. M.—On Saturday Gen. Vinay made a reconnoissance from Paris, and discovered a force of Prussians of thirty thousand posted at Creteil. A skirmish took place, in which the French lost fifteen killed and thirty wounded.

There has been cannonading heard in the direction of Forts Ivey and Cheerenton.

It is reported that Gen. Falkenstien's command has been added to the Prussian forces approaching Paris.

The French Institute, in the name of civilization, protests against the possible destruction, by bombarding, of the libraries, observatories, museums, and galleries of Paris.

Interview with Bismarck.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A Tribune correspondent, writing from Rheims on the 12th, says: "I had another conversation with Bismarck this morning. He said, positively, that the Prussian Government will not treat with any government not recognized as *de jure;* that the only Government of that character in France known to Prussia is the Government of Napoleon, or the Regency acting in his absence. We do not know, he added, whether the whole of France will recognize the republic. How can we treat on so serious a matter with a provisional government which may be disavowed to-morrow? I asked whether any English diplomats had arrived at headquarters to try intervention. "I have seen no diplomates" was his answer. He commented sharply on French treachery at Laon, saying the place capitulated and the Prussians entered without opposition. Then a French artilleryman blew up a powder magazine, killing himself, forty-five Prussian Jaegers and more than three hundred Gardes Mobiles.

Shortly afterward I met Count Hendell, Bismarck's counselor. He expressed great anxiety concerning the attitude of the United States now that the French had proclaimed a republic, saying "We are anxious to have American sympathy on our side, but we cannot treat with such a republic as this." It is reported that Favre is expected at headquarters to negotiate personally for peace.

"Several shots were fired on the troops from a private house in Cheniers. A workman in Roeders' champaign warehouse shot a hussar dead from the factory window. The Roeders gave two hundred bottle of champaign to the comrades of the murdered man.

"Gens. Sheridan and Forsythe are here."

The Paris Defenses.

The Tribune correspondent at Paris writes: "Many of the forts are without casemates and the garrisons can easily be shelled out. When the forts surrender nothing can prevent the bombardment of the city. Gen. Trochu has declared his determination to fight it out on the streets, houses and barricades."

The Red Republicans.

Letters received at the British embassy, from the interior, show the utter powerlessness of the Government in many large towns. The Reds are supreme. Secretary Mallet, from the same embassy, vainly attempted to reach the Prussian headquarters on a special mission. Jules Favre is exceedingly anxious about the maintenance of the present Government. He is in great fear lest the Reds should rise.

From Strasbourg.

A correspondent of the Tribune before Strasbourg, under date of 14th, says: The fire continues without intermission, and the walls are reduced to shapeless masses. The citadel is subjected to an incessant fire from three sides. Its principal gate has been destroyed. There is a break in the walls on the Kehl side, and many buildings adjacent to the citadel have been fired. New batteries open daily, and four hundred guns are now in position. The garrison fire is weak. Some times it ceases for hours. No effort to repair the damaged outworks is made. Desperate efforts are made to convey ammunition into the city, and the boats are frequently captured. Another telegraphic underground wire was discovered running to Colmor.

Jules Favre.

The Tribune's correspondent at Paris, Friday, has gathered the following from a conversation with Jules Favre: Favre thus far has carefully avoided offending monarchial governments. Should he fail to induce them to support France he will throw himself unreservedly into the hands of the Republicans, and call all Europe, no matter of what nationalities, to aid him in the crusade against monarchial institutions.

The attempt of the British Embassy to communicate with the Prussian headquarters failed because it was impossible to find anywhere a German officer commanding. No one could be seen but irresponsible Uhlans.

Prussia's Demands.

The foreign embassies' dispatches all agree that Germany demands Alsace and part of Lorraine, and that the provisional government be repudiated by the country.

Washburne expresses great indignation at the rejection of all overtures by Bismarck. All of the neutral powers thus far are completely paralyzed by England's refusal to recognize the provisional government.

The Investment of Paris.

The same correspondent writes Sept. 15th: "The plan of operations against Paris is that the French, being unable to oppose the Germans with a considerable army in the field, the Seine will be crossed by successive divisions to attack the weakest fortifications, those on the south front. Elevations exist on that side from which an effective fire can be opened on the French forts. During the first few days after their arrival the Germans will be occupied in preparing their cannon and reconnoitering.

"An investment, so far as practicable, will follow immediately after. Communications on the north are already cut off, and those on the other side will soon be. There will be no delay down to the moment when peace or an armistice is actually signed, which is not anticipated before the city falls.

The rinderpest has appeared in a great number of places, including Berlin, and is rapidly spreading, notwithstanding vigorous efforts to check it.

Disease in the Prussian Army.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The typhus fever and dysentary prevail among the Prussians at Metz and Strasbourg, and it is feared is becoming epidemic.

From Russia.

The Tribune's correspondent at St. Petersburg, 13th, says the Russian press generally approve of the downfall of Napoleon, saying he and his system deserved this fate.

The Gaulois and Exchange Gazette believe the Republic the hope of France and Italy, and that Spain and Portugal are a field ready for propogandism.

The St. Petersburg Journal publishes a letter, believed to be official, saying that the Germans, in wishing to keep Alsace and Lorraine, may find people to oppose the act, but by not keeping them they will find that all people will approve, and her glory will be served, as well as all interests, her own included.

Cholera is raging throughout Persia and South Russia. There were one hundred cases at St. Petersburg last week, and forty-three deaths. It is not yet epidemic.

The Peace Prospects.

[Special to the New York Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The prospects for peace look more favorable to-day. The statement that Bismarck had consented to receive Favre informally is regarded here as an indication of the intention of King William, on arriving before the walls of Paris, to relax the rigor of his demands. Lord Lyons deserves all praise for his efforts to bring about the interview.

Paris Imperfectly Fortified.

Statements about the imperfect armament of the fortifications of Paris are confirmed by the evacuation of Vincennes and removal of old style guns to the city. But a small portion of the woods in the neighborhood of Paris are destroyed. Those at Clamant already afford shelter to the Prussians.

Fenians for the French.

A gentleman from Dublin informs me that considerable numbers of Fenians are leaving to serve in the French army.

A letter from Nismes says that when the republic was announced in the Convennes the descendants of the Hugunots tried to hunt down and shoot the Bishop of Nismes. An American Catholic family in the neighborhood were obliged to take to the woods.

Conspiracy at Sedan.

It is reported to-night that a plot has been discovered to organize the French population at Sedan and to seize the French guns and metrailleurs captured on the first of September. The town is declared in a state of siege Two thousand stand of arms have been discovered.

A report has reached Rouen of the escape of ten thousand prisoners.

The Crown Prince.

The Tribune correspondent telegraphs from before Metz on the 17th, via Esch, that the Crown Prince was at Corny yesterday.

Rumors are circulated here and at Arsbrieg and elsewhere about a grand sortie and cannonade contemplated by Bazaine. If you get them believe none of them. All is quiet, but the German lines are firmly tightening in a semi circle, comprising Gravellotte, Ars and Courcelco Preparations for shelling Metz and storming Plapherillo will be completed within a week hence.

The Peace Rumors.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Nothing is officially known at London of the reported armistice. The rumor is absolutely without foundation. An interview between Bismarck and Favre will probably take place, Bismarck having declared his readiness to receive him, but the same dispatch says that, while he has no objection to a conversation with the titular French Minister, the latter must be prepared to accept Germany's terms or the interview will be useless. Germany does not feel in a position where she can be called on by neutrals, or appealed to by the French to, renounce the material guarantees essential to her future security, and sufficient to protect her against even a distant renewal of such an attempt on the part of France as has just failed. Considering, also, that nothing will be gained, but much may be lost by temporary suspension of arms, Bismarck says he will negotiate for peace, but not for an armistice. He adds privately that he is well aware to what degree of unpopularity the French Ministers assenting to the necessary terms of peace must expose himself, but that is not the fault of the Germans. If Favre expects his mission to be fruitful, he must be prepared to sacrifice his party to his country.

The British Foreign Office announces that a message has been transmitted during the last ten days by her Majesty's Government from one of the belligerents to the other through Lord Lyons and through Count Benestaff.

From Prussian Sources.

The Tribune's special correspondent at Berlin, dated the 18th, evening, telegraphs that the King's headquarters are still at Meaux. The investment of Paris is proceeding successfully and rapidly. The weather is fine and the troops in the best spirits. The siege of Toul is being pressed with the greatest vigor by the combined infantry corps of the line and the landwehr to force a reduction.

Bismarck Muzzling the French Press.

Bismarck has sent a warning to the Independence Journal of Rheims to the effect that it must change its tone or it will be suppressed. The Paris press protest, with indignation, against it as an interference with the national affairs of France, as well as a violation of the freedom of the press.

The Situation at Paris.

The Tribune's special correspondent, at Paris, the 17th, writes: The large force that began marching out of Paris Wednesday occupies Vincennes.

Two Uhlans captured at Meaux and brought to Paris were followed through the streets with imprecations and insults.

Cannonading was distinctly heard at Paris this morning. The Prussians appear to be advancing simultaneously by Ourcay canal and Seine valley to seize the chain of hills from Cour de Francie, above Juvissy, to Ottis Ablon and Villeneure De Ra. Forts Noisy, Romanville and Aubervleurs will probably be the first attacked on the east, and Charenton and Iverg on the south.

Paris mails of Saturday evening were received in London to-night.

Further Advices from Strasbourg.

A special to the Tribune, dated London, 18th, says a Berlin correspondent has the following advices from Strasburg: The Germans succeeded in erecting a battery on the left bank of the Rhine opposite Kehl. A sortie was made last night from the citadel against this battery by 1,000 French. Four hundred Baden troops held the ground against them till reinforced by the Prussians, when the French were driven back with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The crowning of the glacis being complete a clear breach was made in the wall, which will make the approaches between Schefhigheim and Koenigshaffen easy. The burial ground of the church of St. Helent was pierced. The besiegers are working among the coffins and skeletons.

Colmor is occupied by the Germans, who are marching on Marekotschelm. The Mayor of Chalompis and six citizens were sent to Rostadt on the charge of firing on the troops.

Metz.

The Metz lines of investment are impregnable. Thus immediate capitulation is not likely. The department Haut Rhin is completely occupied.

FROM FRANCE.

Reported Interview Between Bismarck and Favre.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Well informed persons state that an interview is about to take place between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck, and that the former is furnished with specific propositions. In the meanwhile great activity is shown by the National Defense Committee at Tours in all departments.

Strasbourg.

[Cable Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Strasbourg is nearly untenable, and the inhabitants are departing.

The Prussians.

Prussians have been seen in front of Colmar and Mulhouse, marching toward Lyons.

The Prussians crossed the Seine last evening, near Athis, but were beaten back. Cannonading is now heard toward Bicetre.

The King refuses to recognize the Emperor or Bazaine.

A committee of German workmen have made a protest against the war.

Victor Hugo's address to France to-day is exciting all classes to oppose the return of Napoleon.

The cattle plague has attacked the cattle of the Prussian army.

The Ambassadors of England, Austria, Italy and Turkey have left Paris.

A Balloon from Metz.

A balloon has arrived from Metz with letters.

From Tours.

TOURS, Sept. 18.—The corps diplomatique arrived to-day.

A great number of volunteers left Tours this morning, going northward.

A French corps of eighty thousand men, under General Ducrat, occupy the woods of Clamont and Mendon.

There was a fight yesterday between a body of Prussians and three regiments of the line, assisted by some battalions of Mobile Guards and a battery of artillery. The result was favorable to the French, the enemy falling back.

Hard Fighting Around Paris.

TOURS, Sept. 18, P. M.—The foreign ministers left Paris yesterday in haste, having been informed that a serious attack was to be made. There was hard fighting yesterday and to-day around Paris.

Rochefort.

Rochefort is one of the strongest supporters of the Government. He uses his influence over the people to soothe and quiet the impatient, and counsels moderation.

Thiers is expected here on his way to Russia through Switzerland.

The precious articles in the Museum of Natural History here and the books of the Library of Prefecture have been packed to be sent away in case the city is menaced by the enemy.

The Prussian Demands.

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

PARIS, Sept. 17, 1 P. M.—A messenger from the front and the King's headquarters reports that Bismarck and the King insist upon the permanent occupation by Prussians of Strasbourg and Metz. Indemnity is not a question of so much consideration, but the other conditions are absolute. The Prussians intend beleaguring Paris, but are delaying operations, relying on an insurrection against the provisional government.

FROM PRUSSIA.

The Siege of Strasbourg.

WEMDELSHEIM, Sept. 18.—It has been officially reported that, of the works facing Lurettes, numbers 52 and 53 of Strasbourg are finished. Near Lurettes fifty-three mines were exploded by the besieged and the earthworks protecting the assailants injured, but they have since been repaired.

Calmor and Mulhausen are certainly occupied by Baden contingent under General Hiller.

The Sedan Surrender.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Telegrams from the King's headquarters state that the total number of men actually captured at Sedan was 30,000, including 39 general and 2,595 officers, 500 of whom were released on parole. The killed and wounded numbered twenty thousand.

FROM ITALY.

The Roman Situation.

FLORENCE, Sept. 18.—An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Italian army of occupation, in Roman territory, at Monte Rotunda, of the 17th, says: Baron Von Arnim came to Gen. Cadorna's quarters by authorization of the Pope to explain that foreign military forces for the moment ruled Rome, and His Holiness was unable to prevent resistance to the entrance of the Italian troops. He wished to know what course Cadorna intended to take. The General replied that his purpose was fully set forth in royal proclamation.

The King had shown great patience, but the fact that foreigners attempted to defend the city and rule the Pope tried that patience severely. Arnim begged a delay of twenty-four hours, that he might bring additional influence to bear on the Pope. Cadanno so far yielded as to suspend the attack on Rome for twenty-four hours, but reserving the right to maneuver his troops, which now encircle the city.

Surrender of Rome Hourly Expected.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The latest advices from Paris state that the Pope and the diplomatic corps had taken refuge in the castle of Stangels and the capitulation of Rome is hourly expected.

Garibaldi and Mazzini.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Tribune correspondent at Florence telegraphs that Garibaldi has not left Caprena. Mazzini's letter promising to renounce the republic if the King goes to Rome proves a hoax.

The Roman People.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The people of Rome are in favor of admitting the national troops, but the Zouaves and clergy restrain them from taking practical steps in that direction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spanish Aid for France.

MADRID, September 16.—A republican legion to aid France is now in course of organization here. Several leading republicans are assisting in the movement.

The March of Republicanism.

It is announced from Brussels that there has begun to be disseminated throughout Southern Germany documents coming from the people to make a common cause for the people of France, and demand the abolition of the nobility and monarchy. It is certain that the Bavarian Government has been forced to declare that it in no way adheres to the project of consolidation with the North German Confederation. A formidable popular demonstration was held in Vienna yesterday, before the hall of the Imperial Parliament. The German banner of 1848 was carried in the procession, and cries were raised for Republic. The crowd was dispersed by the police and a few arrests made, but no lives lost. The excitement of the people in Prague, Brunn and other cities of the Empire is on the increase.

The French Sympathizers at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept 18—The French and Irish citizens held a very large meeting to-day at Concordia Park to raise funds and express sympathy with the French people in their struggle for liberty. A procession a mile long, composed of various civic organizations and citizens generally, marched through the city, making a fine display. The park was densely crowded, there being not less than ten thousand people present. Speeches were made by several prominent Irishmen and Frenchmen, and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing deep sympathy with the French people in their efforts to throw off the yoke of despotism and establish a Republican Government, and pledging their support to all people engaged in a like movement. A large sum of money was realized for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased French soldiers.

Death of Judge Rogers.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

BOWLING GREEN, Sept. 18.—Judge George C. Rogers died at the Green River Hotel at 7:20 this morning. He will be buried at Fairview cemetery with Masonic and Odd Fellows rites and ceremonies at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

Farragut's Funeral—No Yellow Fever at Governor's Island—Killed at Metz—Political.

FARRAGUT'S FUNERAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—It appears that the United States steamer Guirriere has been placed at the disposal of the committee for the removal of Farragut's remains to New York. Two divisions of militia will parade on the occasion of the funeral, and the Seventh regiment will act as a guard of honor.

The steamship City of Brooklyn took out 150 recruits for the French and Prussian armies.

GOVERNOR' ISLAND.

The disease among the troops on Governor's Island is a malignant billious fever, of which there have been nine deaths. The rest of the twenty seven cases which occurred are either entirely recovered or in a fair way thereto. There is no new case within the last three days, and physicians state positively that the disease is not yellow fever. Four of the crew of the brig N. B. Berry, which arrived in the bay on Thurday night, had the yellow fever at Havana, and one died. Capt. Stphen Paine died there of cholera. The vessel attempted to pass Port Amboy to avoid quarantine, but the revenue authorities discovered a dead body among the cargo, in the hold, and the vessel was detained.

KILLED AT METZ.

Baron Henry de Rever, who figured extensively in this country, was killed recently at Metz while in command of a French regiment.

The steamer Lafayette was apparently detained to complete loading supplies for the French army.

POLITICAL.

Thomas Kinsela and Henry W. Slocum are to be Democratic candidates for Congress in the 2d and 3d districts.

CHICAGO.

A Case of Wife Poisoning—Run Over and Killed—Church Dedication.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—On the 5th inst. Adeline Prindell, of Durand, Winnebago county, Illinois, died in half an hour after her husband, A. M. Prindell, had given her some medicine for a slight illness. Deceased was buried and no steps to investigate the matter were taken, although some suspicious circumstances attended her death, until about ten days after, when the body of Mrs. Prindell was disinterred and the stomach taken out for examination. Traces of arsenic were discovered in the stomach, and Prindell has been arrested and is in jail. The father and mother of Prindell lived in the family and there had been serious quarrels between them.

Last evening James E. Fitzgerald, employed in Buckingham's elevator, near the Michigan Central depot, was run over by a train of cars and so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

The new Baptist Free church, situated on the corner of Loomis and Jackson streets, was formally dedicated to day. The edifice is built of Milwaukee brick, and cost twenty-five thousand dollars, every cent of which has been subscribed and paid. Prof. Heidhipple, of Hillsdale, Michigan; Rev. S. F. Smith, of Berlin, Wis., and Rev. J. B. Dunn, of Hillsdale, took part in the dedicatory exercises, and the sermon was preached by Dr. Dune.

MIXED CROPS.

The Policy of Raising Cotton Alone.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

A vast deal has been said in the papers against the policy of planters raising cotton alone, to the neglect of other things. It has been found very difficult to create any change in this policy, though the country has suffered by it. Farmers will do as they please, and they resolutely stick to their cotton monopoly.

The proper way to reach the matter is not simply to theorize about it, but to give facts and figures demonstrating the advantage of the mixed crop plan over the other.

We find in the Southern Cultivator the result of an actual experience, which illustrates the matter so fully that we reproduce the article.

The statements are based on two farms of equal fertility of two hundred acres each. The expense of the cotton farm will be for 15 hands and 5 mules; for the mixed farm 10 hands and 5 mules. The results are well worthy of notice:

EXPENSES OF 200 ACRES IN COTTON.

Labor of 15 hands and rations	$2,700 00
Corn for 5 mules, at $1 75 per bushel	787 50
Hay for mules	200 00
Cotton seed for planting 200 acres	100 00
Bagging and rope for 66 bales	198 00
Freight and drayage, say 25 miles from market	115 50
Insurance and storage on 66 bales	40 00
Commissions on 66 bales at 1½ cents per lb, commissions 2½ per cent	148 00
For guano	1,600 00
Interest on $1,000 at 10 per cent. to purchase provisions	190 60
Expense of hauling provisions	50 00
Total	$6,129 50

EXPENSE OF 100 ACRES IN CORN AND PEAS, 100 IN COTTON AND 50 IN WHEAT.

Labor of 10 hands and rations	$1,800 00
Corn for 5 mules, 60 bushels per mule, one-third less than for cotton	525 00
Fodder	100 00
Cotton seed to plant 100 acres	50 00
Freight and drayage—33 bales cotton	57 75
Bagging and rope for same	99 00
For guano	1,600 00
Total expenses	$4,231 75

PROCEEDS OF COTTON CROP.

33,000 lbs. cotton at 18c	$5 940 00
2,640 bu. cotton seeds at 25c	640 00
Total receipts	$6,580 00
Deduct expenses	6,129 50
Profit	$ 450 50

PROCEEDS OF MIXED CROPS.

100 acres of corn at 20 bu. per acre, 2,000 bu. at $1 75	$3,500 00
300 bu. peas at $2 per bu	600 00
20,000 lbs. fodder at $2 per 100	400 00
16,500 lbs. cotton at 18c per lb	2,970 00
1,320 bu. cotton seed at 25c per bu	330 00
250 bu. wheat at $1 50 per bu	375 00
Total proceeds	$8,175 00
Deduct expenses	4,231 85
Profit	$3,943 25
Difference in favor of mixed crop	$3,492 75

I am happy to say that the fact is rapidly becoming evident that our past practice, that of planting all, or nearly all, cotton and purchasing our provisions, has not only been unwise and poor financiering, but suicidal.

The exhibits of the commercial world clearly demonstrate that in the same ratio that we increase the production of cotton do we diminish its value and increase the demand for provisions, and, consequently, its price. And as "self-preservation" is the first law of nature, and as we are under no special obligations to send all of our money to the North and West for provisions, I hope we will be allowed to so reconstruct our planting interests as to keep our money at home and thereby preserve the "life of the goose that lays the golden egg." H.

MCBEAN, GA., July, 1870.

MRS. E. CADY DAMMIT STANTON.

After Mrs. Stowe—The Social Views of Madame George Sand Sustained—The Slavery of the Christian Marriage Denounced.

[From the Revolution.]

One of the most painful results of woman's slavery and degradation is their cruelty and faithlessness to one another, seen alike in the highest and lowest orders. The slaves of the South could have conquered their own freedom years ago had they at any time been united in their attempted insurrections; but one of their own number invariably betrayed them to the enemy. Just so with women. Whenever the brave and far seeing strike any blow for their emancipation and enfranchisement, the timid, cautious, and time-serving of their sex invariably betray them. A recent item in the Woman's Journal illustrates this assertion. Mrs. Stowe, who, with her late writings, has brought the blush to more cheeks than any writer of the age, attempts with the scratch of her pen to annihilate the author of "Consuelo," whose great soul felt the depths of woman's degration in a joyless, unclean marriage relation, and who bravely sundered the unholy tie with her own hand, thus sanctifying her own sorrows to the multitude, making herself a beacon light to warn the young and unwary from the dangerous chasms where she was wrecked. George Sand has done a grander work for women, in her pure life and bold utterances of truth, than any woman of her day and generation; while Mrs. Stowe has been vacillating over every demand made for her sex, timidly watching the weathercock of public sentiment, and ridiculing the advance guard, who, the world said, had blundered; while her pen and tongue have never been found in the service of woman; while she does not even to-day see the need that her voice should be recognized in the laws that govern her, or that she should be the owner of her own body, this noble French woman, whom Mrs. Stowe thinks unworthy to be mentioned in a "woman's journal," has given the world the advance thought on woman's freedom; she has pointed her guns at the stronghold of her slavery—a relation enforced by the state and sanctified by the church—called Christian marriage, that makes woman the abject slave of her husband. When women first demanded suffrage in this country, where was Mrs. Stowe? While the thousands of wives of drunkards, licentious men, tyrants and criminals call aloud to-day for deliverance from all these degrading, abominable relations, where is Mrs. Stowe? Behold her, Bible in hand, proclaiming to these unhappy ones, "A woman hath not power over own body, but the husband." E. C. S.

☞ Somebody advertises buckskin cloth for sale. It will not become popular. It is too deer.—[N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON.

A Recent Decision from the Patent Office.

Increased Revenue from Fruit Distillation.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

A PATENT OFFICE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Commissioner Fisher rules that under the late act of Congress the Patent Office cannot entertain applications for designs for trade-marks, but that the application must be for the trade-mark itself, and not the design. It is probable that the decision of the Patent Office will be against Robert Musket's application for the extension of his patent for improvement in the manufacture of iron and steel. The Commissioner does not think that Musket exercised due diligence to make his patent generally useful.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The revenue receipts from the distillation of brandy from fruit in North and South Carolina will this year exceed $330,000, as against about $70,000 last year.

NEW ASSAY OFFICE.

Mr. Mullet, supervising architect of the Treasury, has gone to Boise City, Idaho, to superintend the erection of an assay office there.

[To the Associated Press]

A FEMALE TYPO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Miss Mary C Green, of Ohio, employed as a compositor in the office of the Public Printer, was, last night, by an almost unanimous vote, admitted to membership in the Columbia Typographical Union.

TENNESSEE.

Andrew Johnson's Speech at Gallatin.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 18.—Andrew Johnson spoke at Gallatin last night to a large audience and was frequently interrupted by applause. He briefly reviewed his public career since the commencement of the war, maintained his consistency, and claimed that he had acted uniformly for the good of the whole country; reverted to principles in which the Federal Government was organized and declared they had been subverted since the war; said he had always been a Democrat; was elected Vice President as a Union Democrat, and had not and would not swerve from the true faith. Excresences had been fixed upon the Constitution and unconstitutional laws enacted, but the time would come when they would perish He said he approved the resolution adopted at the meeting in Greenville, of which he was the reputed author, and condemned the recent State Convention for ignoring them. He read the resolution adopted by the State Convention favoring the restoration of the Southern States to their rights as sovereign States of the American Union. He said it was secession and revolution in disguise, and admonished the people against repeating the errors of the past civil strife. He recommended a close alliance with the National Democracy, and choice of good members of Congress, and a legislature free from the suspicion of secession; condemned the State Convention for not disclaiming secession, and suggested the holding of primary meetings to exhibit the true status of Tennessee on that subject. He expressed the opinion that upon the legislature to be chosen under new constitution in November, would legally devolve the duty of choosing a Senator to succeed Fowler in the United States Senate, and said it was important, in view of what had been done by the present Legislature, that the people should manifest their preference and cause their will to be respected in the choice of Senator. He concluded with an appeal for prudence and discretion, to keep off reconstruction and military rule.

RADICAL KUKLUX.

The Hanging of Oliver Williams in Madison County.

The Richmond Register thus exposes the attempt of the Radicals to make capital out of recent acts of violence in Madison county:

Amos Coates, the young man who was killed on Tate's Creek, was a rebel soldier under John Morgan, and the affray was one neither induced by nor having any reference to politics.

Oliver Williams, the negro who was hung, was what is regarded in Madison a Democrat. That is, like most all black men in the county who are Democratic, his sympathies were for us, but he was afraid to vote because of Radical and negro threats of violence and death at their hands if he did not vote the Radical ticket. He *did not* vote the Radical ticket, and he is dead, hung. The Democrats deeply lament this outrage upon one who stood by them through the exciting and trying canvass just passed, and our county officers are using their exertions to discover and bring all the guilty parties to justice.

Thomas Bronston, the negro who says he was whipped on the same night that Oliver was hung, and who, before the Coroner's jury, swore that he knew ten of the party who hung Oliver and whipped him, is now a fugitive from justice, under charge of perjury, while the ten gentlemen (the very best and most law-abiding in our county) stand ready, by the most unimpeachable testimony, to prove an alibi. Bronston swore that his back was lashed to pieces, yet, when requested to show his wounds as evidence of his truth, refused to do so.

Further than this, there are already two negroes who, it has been ascertained, were present at the murder of Oliver, and the presumption—upon Radical authority—is that rebel Democratic Kuklux and negroes don't mix much. So, the cat is out of the wallet at last. It has been proven and come home to them, and we wait now to see whether they will still have the effrontery to charge such outrages upon the Democracy, and make it still a pretext to raise this plaintive howl of "Federal aid."

THE WYOMING WOMEN.

How They Voted at the Recent Election.

[Cheyenne, W. T., (Sept. 7) Correspondence of the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.]

There is great rejoicing here to-day, mingled with "wailing and gnashing of teeth." Judge W. T. Jones, the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress, is elected by a majority of 160 votes. The Democrats carried the last election by a majority of 1,400 votes.

The ladies very generally availed themselves of their newly-acquired right of franchise. Even the fancy women here were out to a man. I believe I wrote you in my last that two ladies had been put upon the Republican ticket—one for county clerk and the other for school superintendent. Alas for the degeneracy of the times! they shared the common fate of their associates. There were found men ungallant enough to run in opposition to them, and unchivalrous enough to accept of the victory over them. It was some consolation, however, to wounded sensitiveness, to know that one of the ladies ran a whole length ahead of the other candidates on her own ticket, and came within ten votes of flooring her Democratic competitor. That was Mrs. Pickett, candidate for county clerk. I suppose that as the Republicans moved upon the enemy they thought they must keep the Pickett in advance.

The ladies, with few exceptions, were brought to the polls in carriages and omnibuses, deposited their ballots, and immediately stepped in again and were driven home. One incident of the day was worth relating: The oldest woman—perhaps the oldest person—in Cheyenne, 80 years of age, went to the polls and voted her first ballot. When she alighted from the buggy, the whole crowd surrounding the polls, Republicans and Democrats, took off their hats while she marched through and deposited her vote. When she turned to go away, three cheers were called for, and given so rousingly they were heard for several squares. She'll be likely to remember her first ballot while she lives.

The ladies didn't all vote one way, by any means. Undoubtedly the majority voted the Republican ticket, but quite a sprinkling of them voted with the Democrats. It would seem a little ungrateful not to have done so. But both parties had runners out with buggies, from morning till sundown, gathering up all the ladies and females that could be found.

Of course we did not expect any improprieties on the part of the ladies. And it was at least a fine illustration of that respect and reverence which the men of America have for females, that not even a drunken rough was heard to offer an insult. This may have been partly owing to the fact that both parties were courting them. I might make some comments upon the manifest tendency of the thing, however, in this incipiency, that does not seem promising; but I forbear.

☞ In Indiana, a husband, after a spree, was led home by one of his friends, who, after posing him safely on his doorsteps, rang the bell, and retreated somewhat deviously to the opposite side of the street, to see if it would be answered. Promptly the "porte" was "ouverted," and the fond spouse, who had waited up for her truant, beheld him in all his toddiness. "Why, Walter, is this you?" "Yes, mydear." "What in the world has kept you so?" "Been out on litleturnwithboys, my d-d-arling." "Why, Walter, you are intoxicate !" "Y-y-es, dear, I estimate that's so." "What on earth made you get so drunk? And why, oh, why do you come home to me in this dreadful state?" "B.cause, my darling, all th'other places'r shut up!"

RELIGIOUS.

Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church South—Second Day.

[Courier-Journal Official Report.]

COVINGTON, KY., Sept. 15.

The Conference was opened with religious exercises conducted by the Rev. S. S. Deering.

Several additional members, lay and clerical, appeared and took their seats.

The minutes of yesterday were adopted.

The Rev. C. W. Miller, committee on rules of order, presented the following:

1. The Conference shall meet at 8½ a. m. and 12 m.

2. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour to which the Conference stands adjourned and cause the same to be opened by reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer, and shall have the Journals of the preceding day read and approved.

3. The President shall decide all points of order.

4. All motions or resolutions introduced by any member shall be reduced to writing, if the President, Secretary or any two members require it.

5. When a motion is made, or report presented, and is read to the Secretary, or stated by the President, it is in the possession of the Conference, but may be withdrawn before decision or amendment.

6. No new resolution shall be made until the one under consideration is disposed of, unless one of the motions intervene, viz: laying on the table; reference to a committee; postponement to a given time; amendment or substitute. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

7. No member shall be interrupted while speaking, except to be called to order.

8. When a member is about to speak, or deliver any matter to the Conference, he shall rise and respectfully address the President.

9. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without the leave of the Conference.

10. Any member who voted in the majority may move a reconsideration.

11. No member shall absent himself from the sessions of the Conference without leave, unless he be sick or unable to attend.

12. No member shall be allowed to vote on any question who is not within the bar when such question is put.

13. Every member within the bar shall give his vote, unless the Conference excuse him.

14. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

15. When a member moves the previous question the vote shall be taken without debate, and if two-thirds of the members voting shall sustain the call, the President shall put the question pending, and the vote shall be taken immediately, without debate; and if the preceding question is an amendment or a substitute, and is rejected, the President shall then put the main question and the vote shall be taken without debate.

The Committee of the Whole on Education, through the chairman, Dr. H. A. M. Henderson, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The second question: "Who remain on trial?" was resumed, and the character and qualifications of S. S. Goodman were examined and he was continued on trial.

The Rev. R. A. Young, D. D., of McKendree Church, Nashville, and the Rev. A. H. Redford, D. D., Agent of the Publishing House, were introduced and invited to seats. Dr. Redford addressed the Conference. He stated that the "Nashville Christian Advocate" had been enlarged to an eight-page quarto, and had been reduced in price to two dollars. The effect of enlargement and reduction had been a surprising increase of subscribers. He believed it to be the cheapest religious paper, for its size, published in the world. The Sabbath School Visitor was increasing in circulation. The edition of 40,000 for September has been exhausted, and a much larger one would be printed for October.

The first question prescribed in the discipline was then called, viz: "Who are admitted into full connection?" The name of L. W. Piggott was called, and a letter read from him. He had, during the interval of the Conference, removed to Arkansas. His character was passed, and he was continued on trial, and it was announced that Bishop Kavanaugh had transferred him to Arkansas.

The characters of the Revs. Berton Cook, W. H. H. Dizier, and G. D. Turner were received into full connection. The character of D. B. G. Demorest was passed, and another opportunity given him to appear before the committee for examination on literary and theological qualifications. Robert D. Hart was continued on trial, he not being able to attend and appear before the committee.

The eighth question was called: "Who are elected to Deacon's orders?"

Jasper N. Current, D. W. Robertson and W. H. Dizier were elected to Deacon's orders.

The twelfth question was called: "Who are elected to Elder's orders?"

T. B. Cook was elected to Elder's orders.

The Rev. C. W. Taylor, D. D., presented the annual report of the Kentucky Wesleyan University, exhibiting a flattering prospect for that institution.

The Rev. W. T. Poynton presented the report of the Visiting Committee of the Kentucky Wesleyan University.

Both of the above reports were referred to the Committee on Education.

A communication was read from Dr. J. B. McFerrin, General Secretary of the Mission Board, located at Nashville.

The afternoons are employed by the Bishop and the Presiding Elders in making out the appointments of the preachers for the ensuing year. The Conference meets in committee of the whole to consider the various church interests, and there is preaching, and also at night. Rev. Wm. Noland, of Georgetown, preached on Thursday afternoon an excellent sermon on "The New Birth." At night the Rev. R. A. Young, D. D., of Nashville, preached from Deuteronomy xxxii.31, "Their rock is not as our rock."

FRIDAY MORNING.

Religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. P. Buckner, of Shelbyville. Several additional delegates answered to their names. The minutes were read and approved. The examination of the characters of Elders was resumed. The characters of the following Elders of the Barrodsburg district were examined and passed, viz: Morris Evan, Presiding Elder, N. G. Berryman (who has been transferred to the St. Louis conference), C. F. Widney, Anselm Minor, W. B. Godbey, G. T. Gould, J. E. Leston, T. P. C. Shellman, J. W. Wightman, W. W. Chamberlain, and W. F. Vaughan.

Rev. Thos. J. Finney, editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, Revs. Messrs. Williams, Grubbs, Bugby, McClelland, and Harrison, of the M. E. church; Rev. Mr. McDonald, of the Baptist church; Rev. Dr. Elliott, Rev. Mr. Mullany, of the Presbyterian church, and the Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church south, were introduced and invited to honorary seats.

The Rev C. W. Miller presented the following paper, which was referred to a committee of all the laymen present, of which T. J. Overstreet was appointed chairman, viz:

Whereas, The General Conference, at its last session, left the number of and the mode of appointing the lay delegates to the District Conference to be determined by the Annual Conferences, in the language following:

"The District Conference shall be composed of all the preachers in the District, both traveling and local, and of laymen, the number of whom and their mode of appointment, each Annual Conference may determine for itself." Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the number of lay delegates for the District Conferences to be held in the Kentucky Conference, shall be two from each station, circuit, and mission, who shall have been members of the M. E. Church South at least one year before their election.

Resolved, 2. That said delegates shall be elected by the first Quarterly Conference of each conference year.

The Harrodsburg district was called. The characters of Rev. T. F. Vanmeter, P. E.; E. P. Buckner, G. L. Staley (transferred to Tennessee), H. R. Coleman, W. T. Benton, John R. During, Jeremiah Strother, T. J. Godby, W. R. Johnson, James C. Minor, and W. H. Winter were passed. The Covington district was called. The characters of Rev. D. Wellburn, P. E.; H. P. Walker, W. F. Taylor, B. F. Sedwick, Orson Long, J. C. Crow, R. Lancaster, and all the other elders in the Conference were passed.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

On Friday afternoon the Conference resolved into a committee of the whole, Dr. H. A. M. Henderson presiding as chairman. Subsequently the Conference, as a committee of the whole on temperance, Rev. J. C. Morris chairman, was unable to mature a report, and determined to sit again.

At night the Rev. R. A. Holland, editor of the Baltimore Christian Advocate, delivered a lecture upon "The Sea of Galilee," to an overflowing audience. The lecture was pronounced in that clear, musical articulation for which the speaker is so distinguished. The rhetoric was as brilliant as the dew of the morning, and the idealizations as luxurious and beautiful as the tropical garden.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Issac Collard, who is the most venerable minister in the Conference. When a youth he worked upon the construction of the first steamboat that was ever set afloat. He has been an exemplary minister for fifty-two years, having been licensed in 1818, and admitted to the Ohio Conference in 1819. He has, during this long period, passed the rigid scrutiny of his brethren and of the world without reproach, and is almost the only remaining link that binds this body back to the chivalric days of Western Methodism.

The following visiting ministers were introduced: Jacob Ditzler, of the Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church South; Revs. Drs. Rivers, Henderson and Prettyman, of the Louisville Conference; Rev. R. A. Holland, of the Baltimore Conference; Revs. Messrs. Crooks and Wade, of the Western Virginia Conference; Dr. Hall, of the Presbyterian Church; and the Revs. John F. Wright and Thomas Lee, of the Cincinnati Conference of the M. E. Church.

D. G. B. Demarest was admitted into full connection. The case of W. L. Corbin was referred to a special Committee. There was nothing against his moral character, the difficulties in his case arising from other causes.

W. W. Buchley and Thomas P. May were elected, as local preachers, to Deacon's orders.

James Rollision, coming from the M. E. Church, having announced his adhesion to the M. E. Church South, was recognized as a local Deacon.

The following local Deacons were elected Elders: W. P. Vaught.

The case of Rev. S. B. Hyman, late of the Lutheran Church, was considered, and it was determined that his orders be recognized upon his taking the disciplinarian course. He appeared, and having satisfactorily answered the questions, he was recognized as an Elder of the M. E. Church South and admitted into full connection.

W. A. G. Emerson was admitted into full connection.

W. L. Corbin was discontinued at his own request.

The character of G. W. Turner, a deacon of three years, was passed.

The characters of the following superannuated elders were passed: Isaac Collard, T. R. Malone, J. C. Hardy, W. C. Atmore, L. C. Danley, Peter Taylor and John Sandusky. W. B. Landrum's character was passed, and he was placed on the effective roll.

The characters of the following supernumerary elders were passed: G. B. Poage and Anselm Moor.

Milton Mann was located at his own request.

Bishop Kavanaugh appeared and took the chair.

The report of the Committee on Missions was read. Pending the discussion, J. W. Beckley, an influential layman, of Shelbyville, proposed to be one of fifteen to raise the $1,500 of the Missionary debt of the assessment to the Kentucky Conference. The announcement of this liberal proposition caused the Conference to resolve itself into an extemporaneous missionary meeting. The money was raised in less than twenty minutes. The necessity of the report being obviated it was withdrawn.

☞ The Darlington (Wis.) Republican states that about six years ago Mr. James Alderson, a farmer residing in the town of Benton, Lafayette county, suspecting that his dog had been bitten by a mad dog, tied him up, and in doing so was slightly bitten, but not enough to draw blood. A few weeks ago he woke his wife up in the night and told her to take the children, leave the room, and lock him in; that he believed he was going mad. She obeyed him, and in a short time he was in all the horrors of hydrophobia, and died on the 3d inst.

BLACK SILK SUITS,
$70 and $75, for sale at
MADAME FROSSARD BUCKLEY'S,
161 Fourth street.
They are neatly trimmed and beautifully finished, and will be found the cheapest in the city.
Ladies who furnish their own silk can have the same styles made and trimmed for $27 50 and $32 50. They will also find her stock n Trimmings and Laces well selected, and will be sold as cheap as any in the city.

Furniture Warerooms.
BENNETT & BOURNE,
66 Main St., bet. Second and Third.
We have received for the Fall Trade a Large and Elegant Stock of
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
And intend to sell it at the Very Lowest Cash Prices.
The Lotz Patent Folding Lounge
Sold by us is the best ever made. Call and see it, and
EXAMINE OUR GENERAL STOCK.
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J. V. ESCOTT & SON
MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SILVER AND WOODEN
SHOW CASES.
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS, 68 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
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LOVING & McGOODWIN,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 307 Main St.,
North side, between Eighth and Ninth.
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H. S. Buckner & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Notions, White & Fancy Goods,
Including Shawls, Cloaks, Balmoral and Boulevard Skirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
The Largest Stock we Have Ever Offered.
182 Main Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
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J. V. ESCOTT & SON
MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.
Picture Frames and Moldings, Cornices, &c.
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS 68 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.
jy21 -1stp

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:10 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P.M.
7:15 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:20 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:05 P.M.
11.15 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:00 A.M.
6:00 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A.M.
2:50 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:35 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A.M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8.30 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:20 P.M.
6 15 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	..No. 5 Nashville Expr... (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
8:15 A.M.	..No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	2:10 P.M.
3:40 P.M.	..No. 17 Bardstown Ac... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A.M.	..No. 13, New York Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	7 55 A.M.
2 20 P.M.	......No. 5, Express...... (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
3:45 P.M.	Columbus Accom. North. ...N. Y. Express South...	5:45 P.M.
10:50 P.M.	...No. 1, Night Express... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		
7:00 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	1:30 P.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Every Day.)	1:15 P.M.
10:20 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Evening Express	5:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
On Sunday		3:00 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.
my1 dtf

Earnings of the Iron Mountain road for the first week of September, were $32,845; for September, 1869, $20,360 18; increase $12,484 82.

R. T. Wilson has been elected President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, to succeed the late Col. Calloway. Mr. Wilson is a Northern man, and a large stockholder in the company.

The Hopkinsville Conservative, of the 17th, says: We have just learned from the Superintendent of the E., H. and N. railroad that a dispatch was received a few days since from the iron-works at Johnstown, Pa., to the effect that iron rails for this end of the road had been shipped on last Monday, and that 110 tons, or eleven car-loads, would be shipped daily until the demand is supplied. We presume, therefore, that the work of laying down the track toward Madisonville will be commenced at an early day. We also learn that this end of the road is to be supplied in a few days with a ten-wheel locomotive from the Baldwin works, Philadelphia. Its arrival is looked for on next Monday. These have the reputation of being the finest engines in the world, having six driving-wheels, and weighing thirty five tons. The one now employed on this division of the road is a passenger engine, with only four driving wheels, and weighing only twenty-four tons. From comparison we can readily imagine the power of the freight engines. The superintendent, we learn, left for Louisville on yesterday for the purpose of pushing through the iron as fast as it arrives in that city. So, we are assured, that the work is being carried forward as rapidly as the nature of things will admit.

CITY DIRECTORY

NOTICE.

UNDERSTANDING that another attempt is to be made toward publishing an opposition Directory for the City of Louisville, and in order that the public may be made aware of the character of the concern, I would say it comes from the same person, C. K. Caron, who, last year, with the reputation of a respectable house, procured from the business men of the city a large amount of money for the purpose of publishing a so-called Business Directory. When issued it was found to be a reprint of the Business portion of the regular City Directory with a little alteration, IF PAID FOR. This community has often been humbugged and swindled by Directory adventurers, and it is absolutely surprising that they are tolerated to walk the streets.

As we publish Edwards' Directories for the various cities of the South and West, we propose preparing a Trade List of the leading Business Houses and Manufacturers of Louisville, which will be bound in the City Directories of Memphis and New Orleans. Those wishing larger space may make arrangements with the Agent. The growing trade of the Southern States is greatly desired, and we know of nothing that will give business firms such prominence as an advertisement in these Standard Works. Each subscriber to and advertiser in Edwards' Louisville Directory for 1871 will be entitled to have his name, business, and address in the Trade List free of charge. SOUTHERN PUBLISHING CO., New Orleans, Louisville, and St. Louis.

RICHARD EDWARDS,
Vice Pres't and Managing Director.

P. S.—As it is but six or seven months since the regular Directory was issued, it would be utterly useless to publish another before next January, when Edwards' Directory for 1871, Vol. 7, will be issued, replete with useful information. au1 dtf

B. H. DELMAR & CO.,
Financial Brokers.
LOANS promptly negotiated on Stocks, Bonds, and other monetary securities: also on Warehouse Receipts for Cotton, Tobacco, &c., in this and other States.
CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Whisky, and Grain to our correspondents in New York and Baltimore.
se15 dtf-1stp No. 44 Third st., Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC SALES.

VALUABLE STEAM TANNERY For Sale.

Capacity near 4,000 Hides.

Situated at Clarksville, Tenn.

ALMOST new and title undisputed. Will be sold at public sale at Clarksville, Tenn., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1870.

D. N. KENNEDY, Trustee,
Clarksville, Tenn.
se19 d3

Town Lots for Sale.

ON THURSDAY, 22d day of September, 1870, will be sold, to the highest bidder, 25 one-acre and half-acre lots in the town of Glasgow, Ky., lying upon an extension of Front street, adjoining George W. Trabue's lots, and near the R. R. Depot, upon elevated ground, and beautiful sites for residences; also 4 one-acre lots adjoining W. J. Bettersworth's lots; also 4 half-acre lots adjoining Mrs. A. Wooten's lot on the south, lying between W. J. Hollaway's and Al. Depp's. Sale positive and terms very liberal, which will be made known on the day of sale. To continue next day if the sale is not completed on first day. se8,15,18&21 B. LAWLESS, Sr.

PUBLIC SALE BY ASSIGNEES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN LEBANON, KY.

ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1870, there will be sold, in Lebanon, Ky., by the assignees of D. L. Graves, the following property:

A large four-story brick flouring mill. The building is finished in the best and most substantial style, and is entirely fire-proof. The mill is located in Central Kentucky, one of the best wheat regions in the State, and has communication by rail with the bluegrass region and the South. It is capable of turning out 100 barrels of flour in 10 hours.

Also, a valuable saw and planing mill, in a building well adapted to any kind of manufacturing: a complete new distillery, capable of manufacturing from 160 to 400 bushels of grain per day; 8 houses and lots, ranging from common to first-class residences: together with various articles of personal property.

Sale positive. For particulars, address D. L. GRAVES, Lebanon, Ky.

Terms—One-fourth cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with bond and approved security, and lien retained on property till paid. Possession given immediately. se13 d13

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Thomas C. Latham against Aiken Vincent, &c., } In Chancery, No. 22,932.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or tract of land lying and being in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is lot No. 6 in Geiger's addition to the city of Louisville, and extends 105 feet along Fulton street in said addition, and extends back from Fulton street the same width 210 feet, being the same conveyed by Gay C. Irvin and wife to Sarah Ann Clark and others. The interest of Mrs. Crumbacker, being one-fourth of the proceeds, shall not be paid by the purchaser, but shall remain a lien on the property, bearing interest, until she shall become capable in law of receiving her share, or until her husband shall give bond as required by law.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
se14 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Sallie E. Stewart against Edward S. Stewart. } In Chancery, No. 22,357.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, lying and being in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., on the south side of Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, beginning at a point west of Fourteenth cross street, being the northeast corner of lot No. 65 in Cosby's addition to the city of Louisville, thence west with south line of said Market street 87 feet, thence southwardly in parallel lines the same width 195 feet to a 30-foot street known as Congress alley or street. 36 feet will be sold first, then the remainder, 51 feet, with the improvements.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
se14 d5

Marshal's Sale.

S. B. McGill against Mary F. McGill. } In Chancery, No. 23,160.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following lot of ground, and improvements thereon, situated in the city aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the north line of Broadway 128 feet west of Third cross street, running thence westwardly with said Broadway 22 feet, thence extending northwardly from said Broadway and at right angles with same, and having same width all the way back 175 feet, more or less, to a 12 foot alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
se14 d5

FURNITURE.
JOHN M. STOKES & SON,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS IN
FURNITURE,
Mattresses and Chairs,
Nos. 74 and 76 Main St.,
Between Second and Third, opposite Bank of Kentucky.
Parlor Suits from $100 to $500.
Bed-room Suits from $60 to $500.
Dining-room Suits from $80 to $400.
Painted Cottage Sets, latest Eastern style.
Office and Library Furniture.
Parlor Desks, new design.
Spring, Hair, Cotton, and Shuck Mattresses.
Patent Spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Sofa Lounges.
Patent Extension Step Ladders.
Kentucky Penitentiary Chairs, all kinds.
Patent Fall-leaf Extension Tables.
The whole embracing one of the Largest and Most Varied Stocks in the city, and all of the Latest New York Styles, which we offer at cost for thirty days.
se13 dim-TuTh&Satstp

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..............Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..............Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
SAM J. HALE..........WALKER, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE..........HOLLCROFT, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 19th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
INDIANA..........R. E. NEAL, Master.
Will leave Cairo as above on Saturday, Sept. 24; leave Memphis on Monday, Sept. 26, on arrival of trains.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
KATE PUTNAM..........EVANS, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 20th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular St. Louis Express Line Packet.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
CHAMPION..........ASA MASON, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 20th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, Direct.
TOM REESE and Barges..G. VANDEGRIFT, Master.
Will positively leave on Monday, the 19th, at 5 o'clock P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
KATE PUTNAM..........ED. EVANS, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 20th, at 5 P. M., positively.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
SAM J. HALE..........W. P. WALKER, Master.
Will leave as above on Monday, the 19th, at 5 P. M., positively.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet
MAGENTA..........J. STUT NEAL, Master,
Adolph Martin, Clerk.
For New Orleans.
Will leave Cairo on Saturday, October 1.
Will leave Memphis on Wednesday, October 5, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.
The fine steamer
NAT. WILLIAMS..........NOAH NEAL, Captain,
D. H. Claxon, Clerk.
Leaves Louisville for Cedar Lock on Kentucky river every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply to
sept15 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master.... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
apr29 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

DENTISTRY.
J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,
And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, westside, Louisville Ky Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja15 dtf

RUFER'S
Hotel & Restaurant
THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for gentlemen, and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season, including young Grouse, young Squirrels, Woodcock, Jack Snipe, Frog Legs, &c. jy10 d3m

JOHN B. LEWIS
(Late of Warren Mitchell & Co.),
Provision & Produce Broker
For the Sale and Purchase of
PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,
AND
Wholesale Dealer in Pure Kentucky Whiskies,
No. 62 Second st., bet. Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
v8 eodtf

Estb. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' 1809.

SAPOLIO
For General Household Purposes
Is BETTER and CHEAPER than Soap.
Does its work quickly, easily, and with less labor than any other compound; cleans windows without water; removes stains from wood, marble and stone; cleans and brightens knives and table wares; for general house cleaning is unequaled; polishes tin, brass, iron, copper, and steel; removes oil, rust and dirt from machinery; removes stains from the hand which soap will not take off, &c. Sold at all Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores.
Wholesale { 211 Washington street, New York; 30 Oxford st., London. my1 eodtm

N. W. Horse Nail Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT HAMMERED HORSE NAILS.
Our Nails are manufactured entirely from "Banzon" Iron, and are unsurpassed by any nail in market. They are the
"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.
Office 68 West Van Buren Street. Factory 56 to 68 West Van Buren, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO
N. CORWITH, Pres. A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.
G. W. SMALLEY, Supt.
Send for sample card and price list. ap18 eodtm

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA,
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS,
CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,
SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES,
IRON STAIRS,
Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.
PATENT WIRE WORK.
Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.
BRONZE WORK.
Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.
ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.
The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.
Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.
Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap25 d6m

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and all the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se6 dtf

Sewer and Drain Pipe.
I HAVE a large assortment of Stone Pipe, all sizes, which I am prepared to lay at short notice.
ROBT. BIGGS,
au18 eodim-1stp 78 West Green st.

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail.
D. P. FAULDS,
au24 deodtf 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

E. S. CRAIG,
Attorney at Law,
No. 7 Court Place.
Office with Field & Twyman,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Particular attention given to the collection of claims. se3 eodim

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

At 4 o'clock last Tuesday evening B. Hamilton's confectionery in Danville was burned down.

Mrs. Sarah Royse died recently in Adair county at the advanced age of 97 years and 11 months.

The census shows a population of 9,806 in Simpson county, and 1,849 in Franklin, the county seat.

A beaver weighing sixty-three pounds was trapped a few days ago, by William Weaver, on Barren river, about six miles from Bowling Green.

Drought has cut short the corn crop of Fleming county and parched up the grass. All the wells in Flemingsburg are dry, and citizens are compelled to haul water a great distance.

On Monday night, the 12th inst., says the Harrodsburg People, Harvey A. Drewey, of this county, eloped with Mrs. Martha King, also of Mercer. Drewey has a wife and seven children, whilst Mrs. King is a widow, with one child.

Lee Frazier, about 13 years old, son of Geo Frazier, Esq., had his skull fractured, at Frankfort, on Friday last, while playing base ball, by a bat flying from the hands of a player. The fracture is of a serious nature, and the little sufferer is not expected to live.

During the last day's exhibition of the Simpson County Fair, a negro named Jim Hoy assaulted with a club a Bowling Green man named John Rabold, and was killed by the latter. Rabold was tried by an examining court and discharged on proof that he acted in self-defense.

Some months since a negro, whose name is Charley Lewis, committed a rape on a white woman near Mayfield, Ky., and fled to Illinois. Mr. Tobe Orr, of Mayfield, and Marshal Wilcox, of Paducah, found him in that city on Wednesday last, captured and took him to Mayfield for trial.

There will be a grand mass convention of all the friends of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad at Lexington on Monday, the 10th day of October (County Court day), for the purpose of organizing a pressure upon the Legislature. All counties are not only requested to appoint delegates to the convention, but to come in masses. The most popular speakers in the State will address the convention.

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, while boring for fresh water at Sulphur, on the Short-Line road, have reached a depth of 145 feet, and have struck a vein of very strong salt water, which stands in the well to the depth of 120 feet. A specimen of excellent salt made from this well has been sent us, says the Newcastle Constitutionalist, and we find it as good salt as can be found in the market.

Last Tuesday evening, says the Danville Advocate, Frank Schoaffen was shot by E. R. Price, at Shelby City, and died on Wednesday night. Some months ago they had a difficulty and exchanged several shots without effect, and were put under bond to keep the peace. How the difficulty was renewed that resulted in the death of Schoaffen we are not advised. The trial was to have taken place on Friday afternoon. Both of the parties to the unfortunate difficulty are residents of Shelby City, and both of them have families.

On Wednesday evening last Misses Mary and Elizabeth Greathouse, the daughters of Mr. Samuel Greathouse, who reside near Friendship Church, about twelve miles from Bowling Green, were in their father's orchard gathering some fruit. While thus engaged, they were surprised by a shower of rain, whereupon Miss Elizabeth, the youngest of the two, ran to the house, and Miss Mary to the barn. Her prolonged absence after awhile alarmed the family, and upon going to the barn they found that she had committed suicide by hanging herself. She was a highly attractive girl, only eighteen years of age, and a perfect mystery as yet covers the cause that led to this terrible result.

While the season has been very favorable in most portions of this State, and many counties are boasting of the finest crops they were ever blessed with, there are some localities in which the drouth has parched up every green thing. We are assured that persons who have not lately witnessed for themselves have no adequate conception of the disastrous drought which has prevailed in portions of Boone and Kenton counties. It has not been equaled since the early settlement of the country. Corn has not been wet to the roots since it was planted; cattle raise clouds of dust as they walk about in the pastures, and have to be driven to distant streams for water, and many families procure water for domestic uses with great difficulty.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Memphis aspires to be the rival of Louisville.

They are talking of a public park in Raleigh.

A society of Yale Alumni is to be organized at Nashville.

The Mississippi Lunatic Asylum is crowded with patients.

The dog ordinance is a dead letter in Petersburg, Virginia.

Work on the Selma and Gulf railroad has not been suspended as stated.

The health of Hon. A. H. Stephens is much improved during the last few weeks.

Weddings and baby shows go together and are popular in Independence, Missouri.

Under the new charter of San Antonio, Texas, all species of gaming is forbidden.

The drinking public of Montgomery is starving to death—not a drop of lager in the city.

Gen. Sanford, the father of Col. Sanford, candidate for Attorney General of Alabama, died on Wednesday last.

Atlanta, Ga., is in trouble over the proposed sale and closing up of the Railroad Park in the center of that city.

Dr. Sears, the agent of the Peabody fund, has appropriated $500 each to the white and colored schools of Huntsville, Alabama.

Nineteen deaths have occurred from lightning, and seven houses and fifteen barns destroyed, since the 1st of June, in North Carolina.

A gentleman in Onslow county, North Carolina, recently killed a rattlesnake measuring six feet and ten inches, having fourteen rattles and a button.

The new Raleigh (N. C.) market-house cost the city some $60,000. Its rents amount to about $2,200, $2,100 of which goes to pay the market officers.

A box of prairie dogs, fat, cute and saucy, arrived at Kansas City on Wednesday, from the far West, marked for "John Kriler, Kansas City, or if not called for in two days forward to Philadelphia."

All vessels from New Orleans are quarantined twenty days at Galveston. This effectually shuts off Texas from New Orleans and the Southwest. Galveston is afraid of the yellow fever. The Crescent City says it has none, and is indignant.

There was a cat in Kansas City that gave gratuitous serenades to sentimental people and then took its pay from the larders of its disgusted auditors. A man the other night killed it, its owner killed the man, and now the law is about to slay the owner.

New Orleans has a street-sweeping machine which was tested on Thursday afternoon on Canal street, on that part of the main thoroughfare where it reaches from sidewalk to sidewalk. It cleaned about ten feet at a time, and by repeated sweepings collected the dirt at each end of the street.

T. W. Evans, the jailer and deputy sheriff at Opelousas, La., was summarily executed by citizens, a few days ago, for murdering Col. J. G. Hays in the jail at that place. Hays was frequently warned against Evans, who was showing much apparent kindness to his prisoner, but refused to entertain any suspicions.

Miss Rogers, about fifteen years of age, daughter of Ben Rogers, of Cherokee county, North Carolina, while handling an old pistol, last week, accidentally discharged it while the muzzle was in the direction of her head. The ball entered her face near the left eye and passed out at the back of her head, causing instant death.

The second fall fair of the Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Association commences at Nashville on the 3d of October. The time of holding this fair is subsequent to all the others of Middle and East Tennessee, with but few exceptions, and it is but fair to presume that a large amount of stock and material will concentrate at it, to contend with each other for the handsome premiums.

Isaac Bull, one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, died at his residence, near Chestertown, Md., on the 11th inst., aged seventy-eight years. He had been in the habit of dining with his brother veterans on the 12th of September for years past, but about the time the remnant of the gallant band were dining on Monday the remains of the deceased were being consigned to the tomb.

In Baltimore, Thursday, a little son of Levi Smith, Esq., while in an upper room to himself, obtained a box of matches, and in amusing himself with them his clothing caught fire, enveloping him in flames, in which state he ran down stairs into an alley, where he fell writhing in the greatest agony. The little sufferer was taken up and conveyed into the house, and medical attendance summoned, but he died in the course of an hour, being burnt in a horrible manner.

Some workmen engaged in digging a culvert in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, on reaching a depth of three feet below the surface, came across portions of a skeleton, supposed, from the thickness of the skull, to be that of a negro. Only the larger bones, such as the skull, thigh and hip-bones, and portions of the vertebral column, were found. It is supposed that the interment must have taken place many years ago, as no traces of a coffin were found, and only the larger bones remained.

On the 9th inst. a young girl, named Minnie Batteeca, residing with her mother in Gretna, La., gave birth to a male child, which was supposed to have been killed and buried in the yard of their residence. Corporal Axelser, of the Eighth Precinct, hearing of the case, made an examination of the yard, and found the body buried in a chicken-house in the yard. The girl, her mother, and two other persons were arrested by the Corporal, and charged with being accessory to infanticide.

New Orleans sensationalized her one case of yellow fever, and, as a consequence, Texas was scared clear out of communication with her. Careful Memphis, having taken warning from the fate of her sister city, one of the dailies thus eases off an account of the disease that is ravaging that place: "There is a demand for places in the City Hospital at present. The season has proved very insalubrious in Arkansas, and also in the swampy parts of our own State; hence the common appearance in our streets of the cadaverous countenances of ague victims who come to the city for succor."

At Chattanooga Thursday morning, at about half past 9 o'clock, the roof, which is 250 feet in length, covering the ventilation of Crawford, Carroll & Co.'s livery stable, gave way, and four men were precipitated down twenty feet, all sustaining very severe injuries. There were eighteen men employed on the roof shingling at the time of the accident, but the giving way commenced at the end facing Chestnut street, giving the hands employed on the rear part of the roof time to leap to the main roof of the stable. The wounded were mangled in a terrible manner, and the injuries of some are fatal.

The Hon. A. S. COLYAR, of Tennessee, has made a good deal of popularity for himself within the last few years, and it is much to be regretted that he is about to invest the whole amount in so palpable a South-sea bubble as the race against Gen. JOHN C. BROWN for Governor.

The death of Judge ROGERS, which is announced by our Bowling Green correspondent, will be received with sorrow by a very extensive circle of friends, who loved and admired the man and expected much from a career that is thus suddenly cut off in its prime. He will be buried with Masonic honors this afternoon.

In reply to several inquiries, we have to state that taxes on gross receipts and sales, except those on tobacco, spirits, and wines, will expire on October 1st of the present year. After October 1st, the income tax on incomes over $2,000 will be 2 1-2 per cent. After that date, the use of stamps on promissory notes for less than $100, and also on receipts, checks, and drafts, will expire. On deeds, leases, and contracts, the tax remains.

A communication on the labor question, which we publish this morning, is deserving of attention, and will be read with interest in Kentucky. The writer is a careful observer, and understands what he is writing about. His views reflect those of our most intelligent agriculturists, and, no doubt, steps will soon be taken to carry them out. Kentucky needs, and must have, reliable labor, and everything looking to an immigration that will secure this should receive full and prompt consideration.

The New York Times says that Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, does not accept the situation. Certainly he does not accept the situation as the Republicans would have him. He is an out-and-out States-rights Democrat, as we are, which, translated into more explanatory English, means simply a disciple of the local self-governing principle as opposed to the principle of consolidation and Federal interference. Senator THURMAN, as we read him, is eminently liberal and wise. But the Times reads him, as it reads the World and the COURIER-JOURNAL, with a mind rendered somewhat exacting by Radical association.

It is evident from all accounts that NAPOLEON, though not an old man in the European sense, which allows something over the biblical span of three score and ten as the allotment of healthy human growth, is broken down. The most magnificent of modern rulers makes but a dismal captive. There is nothing either of the BAJAZET or the BELISARIUS about him. Too much indulgence has weakened both the spirit and the flesh, and the disaster which has overwhelmed him adds neither to the romance of his career nor the dignity of his carriage. Misfortune and the NAPOLEONS make awkward bedfellows. The BONAPARTES, like the MEDICII, shine best in the sun.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette telegraphs that paper, under date of the 17th, the following concerning the Democratic campaign in Maryland:

> As an evidence of the course the Democracy is taking in Maryland in regard to the negro vote, at the convention of the Fifth Congressional District, yesterday, the Hon. Bains Compton, late President of the Maryland Senate, argued in favor of recognizing the new element in the voting population. It was the duty of the Democracy, he said, to instruct the colored voter, and show him with which party his best interests lie. In other districts, however, there was much opposition to such sentiments. The colored vote of Maryland varies from 25,000 to 35,000. If the Republicans can carry it solid they have a prospect of carrying the State, but a small division will give it to the Democrats.

The Democrats of Maryland will do as they think best. What we have stood for, and what we stand for, is their right to do as they please. The negro question is not to be considered a Democratic test; and—since the effort to organize a White Man's party has failed—the likelihood is that the status of the negro will, like water, seek and find its level and settle itself.

The Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, who has been spending a day or two at the Galt House, on his way home from a summer excursion in France, is the same genial, live, and active man who handled the reins of the Interior Department under the BUCHANAN Administration. Indeed, he seems to be younger, instead of older, by ten years. Among the politicians of the South there were, and there are, very few who combined in such large degree talents for public and private business. The ex-Secretary is a rich as well as a famous man; a favorite no less with society than with the people. He is making his home now in Memphis, retired from official cares, but busy with legal and social engagements. Col. THOMPSON is on the sunny side of sixty; has scarcely a gray hair in his head; is robust and agile, and looks as if he might live fifty years longer. A good deal of idle, ill-natured talk used to float about between Canada and Washington, during the war, concerning his operations in the former locality. Much of this was false, and all of it exaggerated. It is pleasant to know, however, that it made little or no impression upon himself or the public mind.

We have no bone to pick, and we do not intend to pick any bones, with the Democratic Executive Committee upon its premature call for a State Convention. If the needlessly early assembling of the Convention was suggested by the fear on the part of the Ecumenical Council at Frankfort that events are moving forward too rapidly, and that if they waited until spring the ideas of the COURIER-JOURNAL would be fully and completely vindicated, its apprehension was unworthy. Or, if the call was urged by the hopes of certain aspiring gentlemen who are understood to be not wholly without influence with the Committee, it miscalculated the situation. The next State Convention is not going to detach the Democracy of Kentucky from the Democracy of the Union, or establish a Third party; and short of this, we are indifferent to its character and proceedings. It is no part of our business, and furthest from our wish to try to affect its action. Doubtless it will give us a good ticket, and that is all we ask. But the Executive Committee owed something to the general Democratic opinion of the State, which inclines to the belief that a canvass of seven months is over long, and that three or four months later for the Convention would have served as good or a better purpose.

Paris without gaslight! Fancy it! The cable tells us that the circumstance does not occasion much inconvenience, because gas is little used in the dwelling houses of Paris. This is true. The Parisians use candles for domestic purposes, and even the apartments in the great hotels are unsupplied with gas-jets. But elsewhere—in the streets—in the parks—in the theaters—along the quays and bridges—in the shop windows—gaslight has been the glory of Paris, which blazed with illuminated splendor from the Arch of Triumph to the Place of the Bastile. Imagine the Rue de la Paix as dark as a country lane! Consider the Champs Elysees as silent and overshadowed as an English moor-field! Nothing represents the vividness of war so graphically as this darkness. The Grande Hotel shut up like a house to let; the line of the Boulevards like a villa avenue, lonely and lampless; the Rue de Rivoli, like a foot-path, narrow and obscure; and the whole of the Beau Quartier as somber as the inmost recesses of the old Faubourg St. Germain. What a change is this! There is not even a puppet show or a cafe chantant to enliven the gloom; and the Seine crawls stealthily by the darkened garden of the Tuileries, and slips past the once brilliant Place de la Concorde, and creeps out by Neuilly and Passy until it is lost beyond the Point du Jour. It is a siege indeed, and carries one back into misty war-depths out of which familiar echoes rise in reminiscential sadness. The gayest of the gay may become the type, nay, the embodiment, of perfect sorrow, of a desperation that is at once rare and dismal, and Paris, grim-visaged, is all the more illustrative because its visage—wine-flushed and gas-lighted—was wont to be the brightest in the world.

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, who has an eye to the Presidency, "went for that heathen Chinee" at Birmingham a few days ago. "Are we going," said the Governor, "to introduce into this country a body of men that will work for two cents per day, that will live upon rice, and that will eat that with chop-sticks?" The crowd shouted "N-e-v-e-r!" "What effect," continued the Governor, "is that to have upon the people? While we are to contend that we will not have the profit of pauper labor to come amongst us, are we to permit paupers to cut down the wages of the laboring man, and produce a result which would be just as bad? If you are going to bring into this country coolie laborers, as thousands of them have been brought to California—and I say here to-night, feeling for California as I feel for Pennsylvania, and I have been a Californian for three years, and at the time I was a Californian I opposed Chinese importation—I say I am opposed to the bringing of the Chinese laborers in every sense of the word. It is high time that some man should speak who is strong enough to raise his voice against this outrage upon the people, and I object to the making of Chinese citizens of the United States, be it treason or what it may." Then, with a brilliant peroration, PATRICK HENRY GEARY concluded and went off to a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, proud in the consciousness of having stolen so much Democratic thunder and feeling that GEARY was the coming man.

The Louisiana Democracy.

The telegraph gave us a synopsis of the proceedings of the recent Democratic Convention in New Orleans, with an abstract of the platform of the Louisiana Democracy. The following is the document in full:

> The Democratic party of the State of Louisiana, in convention assembled, proclaim the following as their platform:
>
> 1. *Resolved*, That we accept and acquiesce in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in good faith.
>
> 2. That the excessive taxation imposed by the Radical party in their last Legislature threatens ruin and bankruptcy to the means and credit of the State, and it is the duty of all good citizens to unite in protecting the State against the reckless waste of the public money, and we pledge ourselves to an economical and honest administration of the Government—to use our power to have a law passed limiting the power of the State, parish and municipal corporations on the subject of taxation.
>
> 3. That a general amnesty, removing all past political disabilities, should be adopted.
>
> 4. That all useless offices shall be abolished.
>
> 5. That all laws creating monopolies and granting to individuals and incorporations exclusive rights and privileges, should be repealed.
>
> 6. That our citizens of foreign birth are entitled to the same rights and privileges as those born on the soil, and all laws discriminating between them, and requiring from them extraordinary oaths and other evidences of citizenship, are odious, insulting and oppressive, and ought to be repealed.
>
> 7. That we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to secure to the whole people a fair, quiet and peaceable election.

This platform, including the first resolution, which is transcribed, word for word, out of a leader in the COURIER-JOURNAL, was adopted unanimously. Concerning its wisdom we need say nothing beyond what has been said already by us; and yet, according to our late assailants, the entire Democracy of Louisiana must be read out of the Democratic party for exercising their undoubted discretion in a matter of domestic concern to themselves. "If," says a red-hot organ just at hand, "if we did not believe that the Supreme Court of the United States will ultimately decide the Fifteenth amendment null and void, we should indorse every word the COURIER-JOURNAL has uttered." As to what the Supreme Court will or will not decide that is a speculation, and we dismiss it with the remark that, in our judgment, it is as likely to rule out the Thirteenth as the Fifteenth amendment. But, in either event, no one can look for a decision inside of five or six years; and, when it is reached, if it is reached at all, pro or con, it cannot affect those States—New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana—which have incorporated the substantial part of the Fifteenth amendment—that is to say, negro suffrage—in their constitutions. In most of these States, if not in all, but notably in New York, Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana, the Democratic party has accepted and committed itself to universal suffrage. Now then, we ask any practical Democrat what he expects to gain by placing the Democratic party in a revolutionary attitude for five or six years in order to get at best but a chance at an unlikely legal decision, which, if obtained, would actually affect only one or two States, such as Kentucky and Delaware, where negro suffrage is least dangerous? Hence we have declared, as the Louisiana Democracy in convention assembled declare, that we accept the Fifteenth amendment—as we have accepted the Thirteenth amendment—in good part. The one was as much the result of force as the other. We are responsible for neither. Both were adopted in spite of us. But nothing short of revolution can upset them, and revolution is out of the question. A judicial ruling is hopeless as well as ineffective. We can not afford to throw away practical opportunities upon visionary abstractions, or to waste years upon an untenable, revolutionary attitude. Therefore we recognize the fact, and propose to make the best of it; and we counsel the Democratic leaders everywhere to do the same thing, boldly and fearlessly. We sacrifice no principle, or part of a principle, in doing so, and we place ourselves at once on high and equal ground with our enemies.

Another feature of the Democratic Convention in Louisiana was the admission of the colored delegates. They were admitted not as negroes, but as Democrats. The class question did not enter into the transaction, and we suppose there was nobody hurt by it. The negro vote is essential to the success of the Louisiana Democracy. The negroes saw fit to organize as Democrats. They saw fit to come as Democratic delegates, and they were received. The whole thing was a household affair. It was purely an affair of the Louisiana Democracy. It is no affair of ours. We have nothing to do with it. We have advised the Democracy of Kentucky to let the negro vote alone, because we do not need it. If we did need it, and we thought we could get it, we should try to get it. In Louisiana a different condition prevails, and a different course has been adopted. On this point the New Orleans Times says:

> The Democratic delegates to the convention now in session in this city yesterday evening marched up bravely and squarely to the full, frank and consistent recognition of the civil and political rights of our colored population. Whether it is too late or not—whether it will achieve the results which two years ago would have been certain to follow and secure the ascendancy of the party in the State are questions that do not at all affect the original wisdom of the counsel, or the claims to favor and respect of those who urged that course upon the party. If it comes too late now let those bear the responsibility who proved themselves laggards and doubters.
>
> But we have a strong confidence, from the spirit and earnestness, directed by common sense, which characterizes the convention, that this emphatic declaration will not be too late, and that the recuperative energies of the Democratic party will march forward to early and glorious victories over the adventurers, scalawags, jobbers and corruptionists who have usurped the offices and power of the State.
>
> Now, with the full authority and sanction of the party, may the shrewd Democratic leaders and canvassers address themselves to the task and duty of directing the minds of our colored people toward that party and their obvious interest to combine with it against the speculating jobbers and adventurers who at present control and lead them against every interest of the State. Thus too will the Democracy of Louisiana be brought into accord and harmony with the National Democracy of the country and of our sister States.
>
> This is the leading idea of the Conservatives. Let it be carried out faithfully, and without reserve, and the Democracy will effect a thorough reformation in our political affairs. Nothing more is needed but to nominate for office capable and honest citizens, and to declare as the single aim and purpose of the party, for the present, to restore honesty, capacity, and respectability to the administration of the government, and to wage a vigilant and untiring hostility against every form of corruption and venality.
>
> The vote upon a fair test in the Convention yesterday on the question of recognizing the equal rights of the colored delegates elected by the Democrats to their seats in the Convention, was overwhelmingly in their favor. Nine-tenths of the parishes voted in favor of the proposition, and the opposition appeared to be limited to the few ardent and impassioned gentlemen from one of the Attakapas parishes who appeared to represent several of the adjoining parishes, and who, as proxy, cast the vote of Sabine parish for the same very short-sighted and unwise proposition—doubtless in entire ignorance that not a Democrat or citizen of that far-away but practical and intelligent parish would indorse and approve that vote. The great parishes of the west and northwest, and of the Felicianas and piney woods region voted in a solid body in favor of the recognition of the colored delegates, thus quieting the most vexatious and disturbing question which has hitherto agitated and weakened the Democratic party in this State.

Now, if the red-hot advocates of a new, outside, third-party movement do not like all this, the quicker they separate themselves from the Democratic party, and organize their long-talked-about White Man's party, the better for the Democracy and the better for their own peace of mind and personal comfort. It is a cardinal belief of the true Democratic creed that every State must be left to settle its domestic affairs in its own way. The Bourbons want to alter this and adopt the radical, concentration, Puritanical theory of interference, forming a party based on universal hostility to the negro and compelling all the States to square themselves by its foot-rule. They undertook to read the COURIER-JOURNAL out of the Democratic party because it stood by the old Democratic doctrine of State Rights and non-interference, claiming for Louisiana the right to do as she pleased and the right of Kentucky to do likewise. We have urged the Democracy of Kentucky neither to repel nor to invite the negro as an element—to let class distinctions and class legislation and class prejudices alone as irregular, dangerous, and undemocratic—and, with perfect consistency, we say to the Democrats of Louisiana, "Do just as you please."

Now, the Bourbons have failed to read either the COURIER-JOURNAL or anybody else, except themselves, out of the Democratic party, and they have also failed to get up their White Man's party. Therefore two courses are open to them. They can issue a new circular and make another effort to organize a Third party, or else they can cease to disturb the Democratic party, cease to quarrel with fellow-Democrats about nothing, cease to abuse the COURIER-JOURNAL for one thing and then to support BECK and HUMPHREY MARSHALL for the same thing; in short, learn to live and let live, to become amiable and tolerant. We can assure them that we entertain no grudge against them. If we did we should promise in advance to wipe it out.

School Histories.

It is very improbable that any adult person ever voluntarily perused one of those dreary books denominated "School Histories." It takes a bookselling interest, or a serious duty imposed by some school law, to nerve a human being up to such an exploit. Like the feat of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours, it is a test of endurance never to be undertaken except for a considerable prize. That any member of a School Board has ever performed it is yet to be proved. The School Directors of the present day were not forced to study such books in their youth, and hence the facility with which they have yielded their children as victims to the catch-penny enterprise of modern school-book publishers. The coming pupil will be freed from all such unprofitable persecution when the present generation of school boys grow up and take the places of their fathers in the School Board.

These remarks will explain how the School Board of Louisville imposed a Radical book called Anderson's History of the United States upon the children of our Democratic citizens for years. The board certainly had no political bias that way, and, knowing this, the people bore the book very patiently. But no sooner does the board adopt a new text book, written by one of our own teachers, than our Radical friends make a great outcry. The name of a "Southern History of the United States" offends them, and, because it does not write up the civil war from a Radical point of view, as ANDERSON'S did, they consider its adoption a great partisan outrage. But the truth is that their sensitive loyalty feels persecution in every breath of Kentucky air, and they are utterly miserable when they cannot find a grievance. The School Board, knowing that there is no non-partisan history of our civil war, has very wisely excluded that portion of the Southern History from the course appointed to be studied in the schools. Its mere presence in the book cannot offend any Republican, when his child is not required to read a line of the offensive portion, and there is no complaint about the part which is in the school course. If the Democrats could put up with ANDERSON'S on such terms, the Republicans have no right to complain of McDONALD'S. Their attacks upon the "Southern History" savor very much of a bookseller's quarrel, and the outrage they complain of is as imaginary as that involved in the gray uniform formerly worn by the police.

☞ During an artillery skirmish between the Prussians and the French, which resulted in nothing more than the burning of a number of mills, barns, and haystacks, General SHERIDAN exclaimed to BISMARCK: "Count, I can compare this fight only to my great battles in the Shenandoah valley."

☞ The Massachusetts militia, of which BEN. BUTLER is the Major General, had a grand parade at Concord the other day. We do not know that the chief air of the band was the Rogue's March, but the march of the Major General unquestionably was.

☞ An exchange says "it is the misfortune of the country that the President still has brother-in-law on the brain." Very true; but the country would never have known that misfortune if the President had half as many brains as brothers-in-law.

☞ The mission to England still goes a-begging. We are not surprised that the President is unable to give it away, but it is certainly a matter for surprise that his extraordinary experience doesn't enable him to sell it.

☞ Somebody in England has written an essay to prove the fitness of the Indian for agriculture. Now let RED CLOUD tell us what he knows "about farming."

☞ It is believed by many that the Alabama claims will never be settled until the English Bull is confronted by an American bully.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Those desiring a comfortable home will find it to their advantage to attend the sale of those six handsome cottage houses this day at 4 o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city buying their fall stocks to the advertisement of Dr. Wintersmith's very valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever they have been sold, generally superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have ever before achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Going! Going! Gone!

Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, neglect disposes of the teeth Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with Sozodont

"Spalding's Glue" has now taken the place of all cements and mucilages. se19 mowe&fr

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are particularly invited to call and make an examination of our styles and prices. We guarantee to show them the handsomest stock of goods in the market, and to sell them in any quantity they may desire, either by the piece or dress-pattern, lower than any house in the trade.

S. BARKER & CO.,
New York Store,
se18 d3 109 and 111 Fourth st.

☞ **Pyne & Creighton have removed their house-furnishing warerooms from No. 82 Fourth street to No. 146 Market street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, and have on hand the largest stock of house-furnishing goods and kitchen articles in the city. Call and examine prices.**

se18 d8Su,Mo,We,&Fr

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

For the latest styles of boys' and youths' clothing for fall and winter, go to J. H. Richter's, No. 110 Market street, between Third and Fourth. se18 6t

THE PATENT SLOW COMBUSTION WARM AIR FURNACES.

The best in the market for heating churches, stores, and dwellings. For information and references call on PYNE & CREIGHTON, Agents, No. 146 Market st., between Fourth and Fifth. sept18 d6 Sun., Tues., and Th.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them.

This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au26-dtf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column It should be read by all. au9 d&w1y

DIED.

McGILL—In this city, September 18th, ELIZABETH McGILL, in the 35th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, on Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Maple, this day at 2½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for Young Men, on Social Evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. se19 deod3m

ROSADALIS.

"Life of the Flesh is in the Blood."

The blood circulates throughout the system, depositing new flesh, tissue, and muscle as the old becomes effete and disappears. If the new material be corrupt and unsound, it is evident that the system will not perform its duties well: some part or another will be like ill-fitting machinery that works unevenly and creaks and wears out of shape. In this way the body becomes the seat of suffering and disease. As these are but the effects of impure blood, it is evident that to the blood the mode of cure must be directed. It is here that the "Rosadalis" has its value and reputation. It purifies the blood. It puts the origin of the gradual renovation that goes on throughout our physical system on a sound, pure, healthy basis, and thus brings a robust constitution even where hope of relief had fled. se17 eod2w

HOLLOWAY'S

VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for those pests of childhood—worms. They are pleasant to take, and always effective in expelling the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold by all druggists at 25c per box. ap11 M1y

THE CELEBRATED
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Drug- and Perfumers. sept13 deod1yr

A RADICAL REVOLUTION

Has been accomplished in hair dyes. The horrible compounds containing LEAD, SALT, and SULPHUR are discarded. The leading chemists implore the public not to use them, and Professor Chilton, whose reputation is second to that of no analytical chemist in America, has recommended

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

as a PERFECTLY INNOCUOUS ARTICLE, which may be used without fear. Remember, it is the only one that has been analyzed and found wholesome. Its effects are instantaneous, and the colors it imparts natural.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after Dyeing. Try it. se13 deod&weow1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jy31 eodly

GRAND OPENING DAY
AT
Lewis & Livingston's
120 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1870,
OF
Silk and Poplin SUITS!
Ladies' Dresses,
Velvet, Astrachan, Seal Skin and Cloth
CLOAKS!
FRENCH
DRESSGOODS
Etc., Etc.

No. 83 East Main Street,
J. W. SHOCKENCY, Proprietor.

IN passing the above place we saw 4 or 5 pair of splendid mules, and 2 or 3 pair of horses for sale. Go and see them.

Remember No. 83. se19 d1

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NOW receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of FALL and WINTER Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, Varieties and Notions, Underwear, &c., including everything in our line, all of which we offer at lowest possible rates, and to which we invite the attention of the city and country merchants.

T. & E. SLEVIN & CAIN,
se8 dtf Opposite Louisville Hotel.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

King Solomon R∴ A∴ C∴ (No. 18) will meet in called communication, on Monday evening, Sept. 19, 1870, at 7½ o'clock. Work on Mark Degree. J. H. LEATHERS, H. P. se18 d2

I. O. O. F. Notice.

Officers and members of Boone Lodge, No. 1: You are hereby notified to meet at your hall on Monday evening, Sept. 19, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, for the consideration of the proposed amendments to the by-laws. By order of the Lodge.

se18 d2 J. P. NASH, R.S.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the election of Directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [au4 dtd] JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Bartlett & Weissinger was dissolved on the 9th inst., by mutual consent.

V. K. BARTLETT.
HARRY WEISSINGER.

Notice.

The undersigned, as successors to the business of the late firm of Bartlett & Weissinger, will continue the wholesale tobacco business at their old stand, No. 231 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh. Louisville, Sept. 17, '70. LANE & BARTLETT. se19 d3

Caution.

HAVING bought the exclusive right to the Wallace Patent Grate for the South, all persons are warned against manufacturing, buying or using the same, except through us. Parties violating will be prosecuted.

Perhaps no invention has contributed more to comfort and economy than the Wallace Patent Grate. We guarantee it the best Grate in use, and challenge the grate-making world to a trial. Its cost is very little more than the ordinary grate. Let every one look at it before introducing others. Any person buying them, and not proving satisfactory, we will tear them out and put in any other they may prefer at our expense. J. S. LITHGOW & CO., au20 dtf Third and Main.

Partnership Notice.

ON the 16th of August, 1870, H. L. Pope withdrew from the firm of J. W. Davis & Co., and on the same day Mr. A. Bider was received as a partner in said firm. The business of manufacturing and selling furniture will be continued at the corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets in the old name of

se14 d6 J. W. DAVIS & CO.

EXCURSION TO KANSAS!

AN excursion train will leave Cincinnati, via. C. H. and D. railroad,

Tuesday morning, September 20,
At 7 o'clock, and Indianapolis via. Vandalia route,
Tuesday noon, September 20,
For Kansas City and other points West.
Cincinnati to Kansas City and return, $32 50,
Indianapolis to Kansas City and return $25 00.
Corresponding reduction to other points.
Tickets good 30 days, to return on any train.
☞ Tuesday morning's train from Louisville to Indianapolis makes connection. se18 d2

Masonic Savings Bank,

No. 129 West Main st., 2d door below Fourth st., north side, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Paid up Capital - - - - $250,000

THIS Bank is doing a general Banking and Exchange business, attends to Collections in any part of the United States of America, and buys and sells Stocks and Bonds.

In the Savings department Deposits will be received from one dollar and upward and interest allowed on same.

Minors and married women can deposit money and draw same at pleasure.

HENRY WEHMHOFF, President.
JACOB KRIEGER, Sr., Cashier. se17 d3m

Louisville Agricultural Works,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Louisville Excelsior Cast Plows,
Louisville Excelsior Steel Plows,
Double and Single Shovel Plows,
Subsoil Plows,
Louisville Mower and Reaper.

The superiority of our plows has been admitted by all who have used them. We guarantee them equal to any plows made.

Office and Factory corner Seventeenth and Magazine sts.

L. L. WARREN, Pres't.
GEO. W. ANDERSON, Sec'y and Treas.
S. W. POPE, Superintendent. se14 d6*

—ESTABLISHED 1853.—
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
1,204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,
Manufacturer of exclusively first-class
CARRIAGES!
NEWEST STYLES,

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting Quarter Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, &c., suitable for private family and public use. Also, Hearses of most modern styles and finish.

Designs and prices furnished when desired.

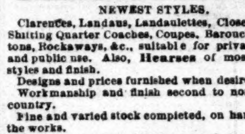
Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock completed, on hand, and in the works.

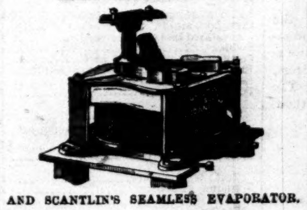
Orders receive prompt and personal attention.

All work warranted. se12 d1m

GREAT WESTERN CANE MILL.



AND SCANTLIN'S SEAMLESS EVAPORATOR.



Send for catalogue of prices, &c. BONDURANT, LEWIS & GAGE, removed to 141 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. se7 eod6w&se21 eow3

A Splendid Suburban Residence and Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling the place upon which he now resides, known in the neighborhood as "Glenwood." Seldom in the vicinity of a great metropolis like that of Louisville is such property offered at anything like a reasonable rate—the thriving and spreading limits of the city almost reaching the locality. This valuable property is scarcely over a mile from the present city line, being almost directly opposite the Fair Grounds, upon the Louisville and Shelbyville Pike, and joining the Fair Ground Station of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. The place embraces twenty-five and one-half acres of rich land, finely improved, and considered one of the most beautiful places anywhere in the vicinity of Louisville. The improvements consist of a fine elevated brick residence of ten rooms, an elegant and commodious stable, cow-house, carriage-house, corn-crib, and ample shedding surrounding the stable-yard; also a good gardener's house, ice-house, ice-pond, two large-walled cisterns, and one of the best running springs of fine cold water in Jefferson county. This place is particularly celebrated for its fine fruits, consisting of about

125 bearing apple trees of choice fruit;
100 " peach " " "
250 dwarf and standard pears;
A large variety cherries, plums and apricots;
A large variety quinces, gooseberries, and currants;
A large variety raspberries, strawberries, &c;
With near an acre in asparagus;

All producing an unlimited amount of the best fruits the year round. The land is new and of the best quality, producing equal to any in the State, and, properly gardened, would yield an annual income of 10 to 12½ per cent. upon the investment. The residence is embellished with a fine lawn, of a great variety of flowers and shrubs, evergreen and deciduous trees, with a beautiful front of woods pasture, well set in blue grass. Altogether, this is one of the most beautiful and productive places ever offered in this vicinity. For terms and particulars reference is made to the subscriber on the premises, or to Messrs. Isaacs & Julian, agents, in the city of Louisville. JOHN THATCHER.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Sept. 1, 1870. deodtf&w3

THE
RICHMOND MFG. CO.
Now offer, to package buyers only, new dark
STRIPES and FIGURES,
PINKS, and "QUAKERS" in the
RICHMOND PRINTS,
of elegant design and execution, at
188 Church Street,
NEW YORK.
RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing first-class Goods should ask for
"RICHMOND PRINTS"
au20 eod4m-3dp

Notice to Drovers.
PEOPLE'S
Sale, Feed, and Trading Stables,
SAVANNAH, GA.

AT this commodious Stable I have unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of Drovers with rooms and board and their Stock with all that can be desired on the part of the Drovers. Saddles, bridles, brake-wagons, buggies and harness for the use of my customers free of charge. Superior accommodations for two hundred head of stock over all others in this city.

au4 d2m P. M. DOUGHTY, Proprietor.

JAPANESE CORN FILE
REMOVES CORNS
Without Pain.

Price 25c. Sold at drug and shoe stores. Sample mailed on receipt of price and trade supplied by the principal Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky. au25 eod10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

THE remains of Thomas J. McFadden, the unfortunate young man who fell from the freight train on the Knoxville Branch railroad, and was killed, will be deposited in the vault of Cave Hill Cemetery, this evening, at 5 o'clock. Hacks will be in attendance at the residence of Mrs. Shuells, on the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, to convey his friends who may wish to accompany his remains to the Cemetery.

Ben. Mason, Merchant Tailor,
Fifth street, between Main and Market.

HAVING completed my arrangements to continue business as a Merchant Tailor, I will be pleased to see my friends and the citizens of Louisville generally.

If moderate prices, punctuality and good fits will draw, I hope to have a large custom.

Call at 75 1-2 Fifth street, east side, between Main and Market, next door to the old stand of Mason & Seaton. se17 d7

Baird's Patent Grate.

THE best and cheapest. Patent issued Sept. 6, 1870. For State and county rights address

T. W. BAIRD,
se17 d5 Bowling Green, Ky.

For Sale!

GOLD and Silver Watches, Smith & Wesson's and Colt's Revolvers, Derringer Pistols, &c., at about half the usual retail price, at HAGAN'S Broker's Office, 114 Third street. se1 d1m

Notice.

I WISH to call the attention of my friends to the fact that I have dissolved my connection with the house of Messrs. Porch, Cooke & Bryant, and connected myself with the Silk and Fancy Goods house of Pittman, Berry & Co., No. 365 West Main street, where I shall be happy to wait on all my old friends. se9 dtf C. F. BILLINGSLEY.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,
je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by Humston & Ransdell, Turner's Station, on the Short-line railroad, Henry county, until Saturday, September 24th, 1870, for the building of six miles of Turnpike road.

Plans and specifications can be seen at Humston & Ransdell's store, Turner's Station.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the right to reject any and all bids. se19 d5*

Notice to Stone Work Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office on the 20th inst. until 12 M. for material and workmanship upon the cut stone work of the first or sub-story of the new City Hall.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application, and all required information will be given as to preferred stone and other details of work.

Bids will be made on forms furnished and with the full understanding that a strict compliance with the specifications will be required.

By order of the Mayor.

I. M. ST. JOHN, City Eng'r.
City Engineer's Office, Sept. 14, 1870. se14

Proposals

FOR executing the graduation (including half a mile tunneling), bridging, and masonry, and for the supply of materials upon the Knob Division of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railway, will be received at this office until October 1, 1870.

Plans, profiles, specifications, approximate estimates of amount of work may be seen, and blank bids obtained, by application at this office on or after Sept. 15, 1870.

All proposals must be directed to George Lyman, Secretary, marked "Proposals for Knob Division."

No bids will be received after October 1, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

au31 dtd R. J. DUKES, Chief Engineer.

INSURANCE.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.,
ORGANIZED A.D. 1810.
Assets over - - - - - $2,500,000

BESIDES the ordinary Policies, the above Company has authorized us to insure Landlords against Loss of Rents, also to cover Dwellings and Farm Property against all damage by lightning.

Dwellings taken at very lowest rates for a term of years.

HARBISON & ROGERS, Agents,
au23 d1m 138 Main st.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. B. F. TOMLIN

PAYS special attention to all diseases of the eye and ear, and all diseases that are peculiar to females. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of patients from a distance. Office, 157 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. au31 dtf

CANDIDATES.

Register of Land Office.

Major J. ALEX. GRANT is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the State Democratic Convention. au29 d2m

WINTERSMITH'S

Extract Buchu

AND

PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is infinitely superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are less familiar. We give extract, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava---Its History and Medicinal Properties---Extracts from U. S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a round, ligneuous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the officinal part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhea, dropsy, and jaundice. The purpose for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man for forty years:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and know his statement to be true. I have frequently heard him say he believed, had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago.

DENNIS C. HAMBAUGH,
376 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in his statement.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
370 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—SIR: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—DEAR SIR: From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava has been to me cannot be estimated in money. Yours, gratefully,

EDWARD LANGDON,
mh18 deodtf Memphis, Tenn.

TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
KENTUCKY State Agricultural Society.

THIS Exhibition for 1870 will be held on the Henderson County Fair Grounds, near the city of Henderson, commencing on the 4th day of October, and holding on during five days. The Fair Grounds are in excellent repair, and the most favorable arrangements will be made with the different lines of transportation for conveying stock and passengers to and from the Fair. The premium list will be large and comprehensive, and any information desired may be obtained by addressing D. M. Posey, at Henderson, Ky., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

J. J. MILLER,
my25 d1aw&weowd Sec'y Ky. State Ag. Society.

EDUCATIONAL.

Kentucky University,

LOCATED at Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, and Old Transylvania, with 450 acres of beautiful ground, the sites of the various Colleges, which are now in full operation, with full and able Faculties, as follows, viz: College of Arts, State Agricultural College, College of Bible, Law College, and Commercial College. Nearly 600 students last year, from all parts of the Continent. Terms very low. For catalogue or other information address J. B. BOWMAN, Regent,

au12 deod2m&w4 Lexington, Ky.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French & English Boarding & Day School,

FOR young ladies and children, corner Park avenue and Thirty-eighth street, New York, will reopen Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above. References—Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, of New York; Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, Albany; James C. Fargo, Esq., New York, au6 deod2m

THE KENTUCKY INSTITUTION
FOR THE
Deaf and Dumb
AT DANVILLE.

THE next session of this Institution will begin on the 1st day of October, 1870.

All mutes in the State between the ages of ten and thirty, who are of sound mind and free from chronic or contagious disease, will be received. Board and tuition free to all. It is important that all pupils should enter on the first day of the session. Apply to se16 d12 J. A. JACOBS, JR., Principal.

Hocker Female College,
LEXINGTON KY.

THIS large and successful institution will begin its second session on

Monday, September 12, 1870.

In its eligible site, its capacious and elegant building, and able Faculty Hocker College offers superior advantages to those seeking a thorough intellectual, moral, and aesthetic education for their daughters.

Terms moderate. For catalogues and further information address

J. M. HOCKER, Proprietor,
au1 dtf or ROBT. GRAHAM, A. M., President.

Ursuline Female Academy,
Situated on the corner of Chestnut and Shelby sts.

THIS school will commence the 1st Monday in Sept.

In the institution are taught all the higher and lower branches of the English and German languages as also French; vocal and instrumental music on the piano, guitar and zither, The pupils are taught plain and fancy needlework, plain sewing, knitting, crochet and fillet work, all kinds of embroidery, tatten, raised work, artificial, hair and worsted flowers, drawing and painting in various styles. The situation of the academy is pleasant and healthful. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The playgrounds are so fixed as to afford all possible enjoyment to the pupils. Business letters to be addressed to Rev. Leander Streber, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby street, or to

au25 d1m MARTINA NICKLAS, Superioress.

COLLEGE
OF THE
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE above institution will open its twentieth annual session on Monday, Sept. 5.

TERMS.

Board and tuition per session of ten months..$260 00
For day scholars.. 60 00
For day scholars in Primary Department...... 40 00

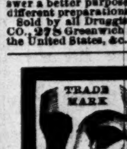
For particulars, apply to
se3 d1m Brother EDWARD, President.

MEDICINES.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
TRADE MARK

A PHYSICIAN WRITES: "I would not hesitate to RECOMMEND HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT in nearly all such cases of LOCAL OR GENERAL DEBILITY, where we usually prescribe milk punch, eggnogg, different sangarees, etc., and in some cases, in the hands of a judicious physician, it might even answer a better purpose than the improper use of the different preparations of iron, or the bark, etc."

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, &c. se7 eod2w



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 395 Main St. Buffalo, N.Y.

GRIMAULT and Co's
Chemists to the Court,
45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.
FRENCH MEDECINES
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
Grimault & Co.'s
SYRUP of IODIZED HORSERADISH

Patronized for more than twenty years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings. It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

LUNG DISEASES.
Grimault & Co.'s
SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME

It is the best and most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping coughs, and influenza. In comparing this sirup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognize the superiority of this preparation. Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature, "Grimault and Co."

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.
Grimault & Co.'s
GUARANA

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhea.

Grimault & Co.'s
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR
OF PEPSINE

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heartburn, gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarrhea, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, &c.

Agents in Louisville,
PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
jy13 d1awly-M

DRY GOODS.

Shawls and Cloaks.

25 CASES 35x35 Check and Plaid Shawls;
15 " 40x40 " " " "
10 " 47x47 " " " "
10 " 68x63 Plain " " "
10 " 68x126 " " " "
10 " 72x72 " " " "
10 " 72x144 " " " "
3 " Black Cashmere "
2 " Colored " "
2 " Broche "
15 " Gents' All-Wool "
500 Ladies' Cloaks;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
se11 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Skirts.

10 CASES Plain Felt Skirts;
10 " Stamped " "
5 " Embrid'd" "
3 " Velvet trimmed Felt Skirts;
10 " Misses' " "
15 " Balmorals;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
se11 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Quilts.

5 CASES Honeycomb Quilts;
3 " Bates "
2 " Marseilles "
10 bales German Wool Spreads;
5 " All-Wool "
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
se11 70 and 72 Sixth street.

HOTELS.

SPURRIER HOUSE,
Main & Sixth Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Refitted and Refurnished.
$2 per Day.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky.
J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.
U.S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON........ PROPRIETORS
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc27 dtf

CHEAP LACE STORE,
103½ FOURTH ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Muslin Edgings and Insertions,
Lace Riviere.
Also, to Close Out, at Cost Price, a Lot of
BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
Black Lace Flounces,
Muslin Curtains at 60 and 75c a Yard.
—AT—
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.
au7

$16,000 for $1!
The Grand Prize Drawing
For the benefit of the
DOMINICAN CHURCH
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

will certainly take place on the 21st of September.

There are two beautiful residences valued at $6,000 to be drawn.

The tickets are sold for one dollar each, and can be had at the office of the Catholic Advocate, W. Scott Glore's and J. C. Webb's book stores and other places. au11 dtf

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashvill
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILL
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: [Sept. 11, 1870.]

Leave. Arr

6:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail.
6:15 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express
12:00 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern [illegible]
8:05 A. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon [illegible] Mail.
3:40 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail [illegible] daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:00 A. M. train will be at the depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, Corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

ni4 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

GREAT THROUGH RO
North, East, and We
VIA THE
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R
J., M. & I. R. R.

FOUR trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sun. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsb. Philadelphia, and New York without cha. via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars thro to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, New York, via Bee Line, without change. Pullman's Palace Car through to Pitts Philadelphia and New York without ch

3:45 P. M. Columbus Accommodation.

10:50 P. M. daily except Saturday, making con tions East and West, with through car to Louis

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
June 1, 1870.

Memphis and Little Rock R. R.

PASSENGERS taking the 8:00 A. M. train at Louisville, upon the Louisville and Nashville railroad, arrive at Memphis at 4 A. M., and next day can take train for Little Rock and Hot Springs at 5:00 A. M. daily.

Through to Little Rock in 14 Hours.

Omnibuses take passengers direct to ferry-boat foot of Union street.

Only route that passengers can obtain through tickets.

Baggage checked on ferry-boat. Connection certain.

Office No. 37 South Court street, Memphis, Tenn
au29 d1m B. D. WILLIAMS, General Sup't.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the passenger and freight train will run as follows: Leave Leitchfield daily (except Sundays) at 7:30 a. m.; arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 a. m.; Leave Elizabethtown at 1 p. m.; arrive at Leitchfield at 3:30 p. m.

GEO. MacLEOD, Chief Engineer.
T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer.

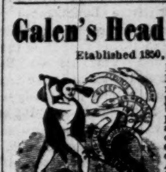
Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R. R.
Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arri
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:10 a m	10:00 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:15 a m	5:38 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	4:00 p m	12:25 p m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily except Saturday	11:15 p m	5:30 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:10 a m	11:30 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:50 p m	6:05 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:00 p m	8:10 a m

je12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary,
Established 1850, Chartered 1861



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions of any character whatever. Sent on receipt of price—$3 per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen; sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7½ to 9½ at night. Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelop my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with rules and prescriptions for the cure of weakness and lost manhood, by one who has been permanently cured. Send stamp and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 737 Broadway, opposite Astor Place, New York. au4 d&w3m

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all disease incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 CENTS

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ja30 dtf

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed.

The company now propose to sell $300,000 of their late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, embracing their lines of road from Louisville to Lexington and their Short-Line branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati; in all about 180 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and in full and successful operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amounting to a little over $3,100,000; but the whole mortgage liens, including these bonds, amount to little if any over half the cost value of the property.

These bonds are, undoubtedly, a good security and a safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are offered. Those wishing to secure them will do well to make early application. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable at thirty years from date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through such banks or express conveyance as may be directed.

NORVIN GREEN, President.
W. H. BEYNROTH, Sec'y and Treas'r. se1 d3m

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Late Governor of Ky. E. T. DURRETT. PAT. F. BRANNAN, Of Columbus, Ga.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRANNAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the Chancery, the Common Pleas, the Circuit, the County, and the City Courts of Louisville, also in the United States Circuit and District Courts in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky. se9 dtf

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja9 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 169 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mil

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 6th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

BAKERY.

ENGLISH home-made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 100 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.

aud d3m JOHN OTTO MUNCH.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1870.

LITERATURE.

I.

Appletons' Journal.

third volume of Appletons' Journal, sing twenty-five weekly numbers, from ry uly inclusive, has been issued by rs. D. Appleton & Co. in a handsomely- nd volume. It is in every respect a model literary and artistic skill, and, in respect its politics and social tone, forms a striking and agreeable contrast to Harper's Week- of whose defects we spoke a day or two . The matter, the illustrations, the pur- of Appletons' Journal represent the and the most liberal class of American re. It toadies neither to the North nor e South, and is independent without be- offensive. Within the last eighteen nths it has given us some of our choicest ading, forming, with Harper's Magazine, a rfectly complete periodical library. As und up it makes a volume rare and valu- ble, and is an ornament to our literature and he house from which it is issued.

II.

A New Reader.

Mrs. Dallas, who has come to New York to give Shakspearean readings, is a great London favorite. As Miss Glynn she won on the English stage a fame that few actresses have achieved. More recently, she has been giving, in England, Shakspearean readings, with a success which, perhaps, nobody but Mrs. Kemble has equaled, drawing and holding large audiences night after night. She will probably open with Macbeth, as the best known of her plays, but will eventually read Antony and Cleopatra, in which she has achieved most distinction. Her Cleopatra—a part of which Mrs. Siddons is said to have been afraid—is pronounced by the English critics to have been a striking success. A London reputation is not a sure guarantee of American success; but there is reason to believe that this new candidate will make her way in this country. She will come West after the holidays.

III.

New Novels.

The Harpers, who seem to be as exhaustless as they are indefatigable, are just now issuing a number of new novels. Among these are: "The Heir Expectant," by the author of "Raymond's Heroine," etc; "In Duty Bound," by the author of "Mark Warren," etc; "Which is the Heroine?" "A Dangerous Guest," by the author of "Gilbert Rugge," etc; "Estelle Russell," by the author of "The Life of Galileo." To the foregoing announcements they add a number of text-books, a new edition of "Tom Brown at Oxford," and—*magnum opus*—an index to Harper's Monthly for the first forty volumes, which ought to have the effect of bringing the whole series into request. Country newspaper offices and country libraries, in particular, would do well to procure it, and when one remembers how much the monthly has consisted of extracts from books (especially works of travel and adventure), the Index, it is clear, will be highly valuable as a guide to the bibliography of the past twenty years within the Monthly's range of selection.

IV.

Huxley's Essays.

The Appletons are going to issue an edition of Huxley's *Lay Sermons*. The English edition, issued by Macmillan, appeared only about six weeks ago. Everything that Huxley does is readable, and, as most of these essays have been read and reviewed, not much remains to be said of them. They extend over a period of fifteen or sixteen years, and embrace a great variety of topics, from Biology to Protoplasm. Those on "Descartes," on "A Piece of Chalk," and on the "Darwin System" are the strongest in the collection; but the others are, each in its way, entertaining and instructive, albeit somewhat oracular. There is indeed, as the Saturday Review once remarked, something which tends to relax in the preacher, clerical or lay, the sense of responsibility, whilst giving reins to the spirit of dogmatism. Wariness of statement and careful balance of fact and inference make way for feats of rhetorical display and exaggerations of language, fitted rather to dazzle than to edify the unlearned. Ably as these essays and addresses uphold the scientific character of the author, and marked as they are throughout with his characteristic vigor and clearness of style, we become conscious every now and then of an arbitrary dealing with known facts, or an assumed mastery of disputed problems, which is likely to mislead the hearer.

V.

"Tekel."

J. B. Lippincott & Co. seem to be unfortunate just now in their romantic publications. "A romance," says Chesterfield, "generally consists of twelve volumes, filled with insipid love nonsense, and most incredible adventures." The work before us, which may lay claim to the character of being about the dullest and most nauseous work of fiction of the season, is called "a novel," and in most particulars it corresponds not inaccurately with Lord Chesterfield's description. There is only one volume to be sure, and the adventures are neither particularly credible nor particularly incredible; they are simply confused. But the "love nonsense" is copious enough to fill a whole library of romances. And, besides being insipid and copious, it has the peculiar merit of being offensive and unnatural. So that the reading of such a romance as this is not only a "most frivolous occupation," to continue the quotation from Lord Chesterfield, "but time merely thrown away." It is all that and a great deal more. It is time thoroughly and shamefully misspent. Such a book can afford neither pleasure nor profit to any human being, and we can only stand in amazement and wonder how a woman of capacity, as the author of Tekel undoubtedly is, could spend days and nights in putting together the sentences and chapters which compose it, expecting that they could be tolerated in any decent person. But if any one doubts our opinion he can buy the book, which is to be had of J. P. Morton & Co.

VI.

"Forgiven at Last."

Jeannette Hadermann has written, and Lippincott (Heaven forgive him!) has published, a story entitled "Forgiven at Last," which has been received by John P. Morton & Co., Main street. It reminds us of the old joke of the visitor to the button manufactory hearing one of the workmen muttering to himself as he stamped out each button, "Damn the man who shall wear this button. Damn the man who shall wear this button." The visitor ventured to expostulate on this somewhat broadcast damnation. The workman, however, justified himself by saying that he knew that the buttons he was making were so bad that the wearer of them would be sure to damn the maker, and so he thought that he had better be beforehand with him, and damn the wearer. We cannot but think the author of many a novel must have indulged in similar anticipatory maledictions while engaged in the composition of his work, and must often have damned the critic, who, he felt sure, could not but damn it. The author of Forgiven at Last perhaps is hardly aware as yet what a poor article she has turned out, and so has not heaped on our head those execrations which we shall be found, we fear, to have deserved. It is, we judge, her first story. By the time she has taken her place among the regular novel manufacturers, and, in the worthlessness of her compositions and in the rapidity with which she throws them off, competes even with the button-makers, we shall not escape so easily. We should be glad, however, to save her from going on with so pitiable a business, and would solemnly warn her that she is entering upon a career which can only lead to the extinction of whatever intellect she may have. Our forefathers used occasionally to take their children and apprentices to hangings, that they might take example of the awful fate that awaited a course of idleness and vice. We wish there were some kind of a novelistic Tyburn to which we might lead the young geniuses of the present age, where they would see gibbeted those who, like the highwaymen of old, are the delight indeed of milliners' girls, but are regarded by all sensible people as an intolerable nuisance. We all know the story of the man who at the foot of the gallows-tree bit off his mother's ear, telling her that it was her neglect to punish him, when a boy, for some trifling theft, that brought him to his miserable end. We do not intend to have this reproach cast upon ourselves, and so whenever we come across the genius of her family or of her school entering upon a course of novel-writing, we shall not hesitate to inflict whatever punishment may be necessary to deter her from so shameful a career. And in this spirit we can assure Miss Hadermann that she had better stop, that is if she really hopes to be "forgiven at last."

☞ The New York elevated railroad is not a failure. It was kept running two months, rather by way of experiment than for profit, and during that time carried 20,000 passengers, though only two cars were on the track. The experiment did not pay in money, but it paid in bringing conviction of the fact that the road is thoroughly practicable. The company will soon put on ten new cars and extend the line to the Central Park.

☞ The Williamsburg (Pennsylvania) Gazette gives place to a public notice as follows: "Canton, Sept. the 6, 1870.—Dear and moast Belovid friends of the Burow of Canton I have lost a Lader from my house & I would be vary much Pleast ho Ever toock it that they would Bring it Back as soon as posable, for god surches such as thes."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

DADDY GRANT is to take the stump in Ohio.

ILLINOIS has only 3,000 cases of idiocy and insanity.

WHAT Napoleon knows of farming is confined to Wilhelmshoe.

A FRAGILE creature at Blairsville, Ind., recently drank twenty-seven glasses of beer at a sitting.

THE Evansville editors are fraternally denominating each other "branded liar and scoundrel."

WOMAN suffrage was incontinently dropped by the Iowa Republican State convention as "a political absurdity."

FLETCHER HARPER, of the Franklin-square establishment, is now in Europe. He is a man of genius, as well as a genial man.

PARKE GODWIN has given up the editorship of Putnam's Magazine, and will, it is said, continue his "History of France."

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, though seventy-six years old, is hale and active, with a boyish bloom in his cheek and a youthful brightness in his eye.

HON. ELIJAH WARD, formerly a prominent Democratic member of Congress from New York, who has resided in Europe for several years, has returned home, and is once more residing in the great metropolis.

AT the Dodge county (Wisconsin) fair there was exhibited a young lady, sixteen years old, with snow-white hair and pink eyebrows. Her complexion is very white, and she can see in the night as well as day.

THE clerks at the New York City Hall are so accustomed to writing names beginning with O and an apostrophe that one of them recently, addressing a friend, concluded his letter with "and O'Blige yours," &c. The letter was to a gentleman in O'Maha, Nebraska.

THE Muscatine (Iowa) Journal says an interesting and pleasant little tableau is enacted in that city on certain evenings. A young man sticks little *billets doux* in the crack of a gate-post for a young lady, while a jealous rival watches him from the opposite side of the street and carries them off.

WHILE Dawes was speaking to a Maine audience, the other evening, a rural individual began shouting: "Dawes! Dawes!" "Hush," said one of the faithful, "that's Dawes speaking." "Great Cæsar! is that Dawes?" and five seconds later a disgusted individual was wending his way out.

A WASH-TUB race between four young men—William Sites, Ben. Buckner, George Keifer and William Tramer—is announced to come off on the river at the foot of Fifth street, Cincinnati, this evening, at 7 o'clock. The one gaining the Kentucky shore first is to be presented with a silver cup. The present stage of the river is quite favorable to that kind of sport.

PROF. TYNDALL says that there are the strongest reasons for believing that death from lightning must be painless. The nervous system requires a certain interval of time to become conscious of pain. The time of an electric discharge is but a small fraction of this interval; hence, as an apparatus of feeling, the nervous system is probably destroyed before consciousness can set in.

Two San Francisco barbers engaged to fight a duel agreed to part and walk around a block, and, when they got in sight of each other, to blaze away. When they turned the corner, out of sight, both started on a run in different directions, and one has sent from Alaska for his winter clothes, and the other has written to his wife from the City of Mexico, asking her to send his linen hat and palm-leaf coat.

A COURIER-JOURNAL correspondent having described "the average Cincinnatian" as sharp, hard, material, undemonstrative, well-dressed, clean, temperate, and given to cheap cigars, the Enquirer comes back with this touching description of "the average Louisvillian:" "The average Louisvillian is red-faced, suave, given to puff-bosomed shirts and long hair, strips up his coat-sleeves and sweats profusely in hot weather, labors under a constitutional inability to pronounce his 'r's,' recognizes Robertson county when he gets it under his nose, lends money when he has it and borrows when he hasn't, fights the tiger and carries a couple of Derringers in his breeches pockets."

THE Boston Traveller has this: "Several years since a son of the Earl of Aberdeen, after graduating at Oxford University (England), sent a letter to his father that he intended to follow the sea, and try whether he had sufficient endurance to rise to the command of a merchant ship without family influence. He also stated that, to relieve the anxiety of his family, he would write occasionally, a promise which he kept until a few months since, when all traces of him were lost. Detectives, however, were set to work, and they found that he had been at Pensacola, where he was employed in a timber establishment as a clerk, and where he said if he liked the business he could command capital to take an interest in it. Finding his health affected by the climate, he came to Boston and shipped as chief mate of the three-masted schooner Hera, Capt. Kent, which sailed from this port January 21, bound for Melbourne. But the first week out, while clearing the jib downhaul, in setting the sail, he was thrown overboard and drowned. He was known by the name of George F. Osborn, and hailed from Richmond, Maine. By his effects and a photograph, as well as his writing, his identity was confirmed. Those who knew him intimately say that he was a genial, modest young man, free from every vice, but without the least pretension to superior education. The vessel in which he last sailed, the Hera, is now in the Chinese waters. Some of the foregoing facts have been already published, but we think this brief narrative will be new to most of our readers."

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Sept. 19.

C. H. Kelly, of the firm of Kelly & Goodwin, returned from New York on Saturday.

There were four offenders in the city jail last evening who will be disposed of by Judge Mathews this morning.

The "Bismarck" and the Jeffersonville Base Ball Club will play a match game at 2½ o'clock p. m., to-day, at Spring Hill.

Common Pleas Court will meet again in Charlestown this morning. The case of Tilman & Swift vs. Vernon subscribers of stock to the Ft. Wayne & Southern railroad will be tried.

The bans of Dennis McGrath and Bridget A. Ryan were read in St. Augustine Catholic Church by Father Audran yesterday morning. They will be married at 8½ a. m. to-day.

State Senator Wm. F. Sherrod, of Orange county, will be here on Wednesday evening, and address the Democracy of Jeffersonville at Mozart Hall.

Cy. Warder, Sr., and Cook & Coddington have the contract to transport 75,000 bushels of coal to New Albany, via the New Albany railroad, for the rolling mills in that city.

The remains of Thomas Carse are now in Chicago. They will be finally interred the first part of this week, after which his widow will return to Jeffersonville.

Robert Arnold, of Madisonville, Kentucky, and Miss Jennie Boyer, of Charlestown, Indiana, will be married in the Methodist Church in Charlestown, at 9 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) evening.

One very attractive feature of the Jefferson County (Ky.) Fair, last week, was a charm-string forty feet in length made up by Miss Leila B. Houston, daughter of James B. Houston, of this city. It contained 3,789 buttons, and was universally admired and had no competition.

Policeman John Ware held a special term of the City Court in Gibsonville, yesterday, and adjudicated on the question whether a darkey has the right to interfere with the domestic affairs of another colored family while the mother thereof is administering corporeal punishment on her daughter. The Judge, pro tem, decided the case by sentencing "all hands round" to vote the Democratic ticket next month.

Immediately after the completion of the match base ball game between the Jeffersonville and the Higgledy Piggledy clubs at Spring Hill to-morrow afternoon, J. Shaoburn, Dennis Kennedy and Wm. Jones will run a foot-race of one hundred yards for a purse of $300. The coming game between these two clubs and the intended foot-race is causing universal comment in our city, and a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen will certainly be on hand.

Mr. Lee, late County Examiner, left with some one in Charlestown the books, papers, etc., pertaining to the office of School Examiner. His successor is now duly installed and calls for these documents. It is desired that they be sent down to Jeffersonville upon the next train, and left at Willis B. Goodwin's drug store. A. C. Goodwin, the newly appointed Examiner, will be in Charlestown upon the first and third Saturdays of each month to hold examinations. Next Saturday he will fill his appointment at Charlestown.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Sept. 19.

Col. Elkins will answer to the charge of grand larceny in one of the justice's courts to-day.

On the New Albany and Louisville trains five passenger cars were crowded all day yesterday.

A grand wedding at the German catholic church within a day or two

Rev. F. Bowers, the new minister in charge at Wesley Chapel, was greeted with a crowded house yesterday morning.

A quiet Sunday in New Albany yesterday. Policemen reported that they had made no arrests up to 5 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas S. Cornelius will please accept the thanks of the reporter of the COURIER-JOURNAL for his extended courtesies in the way of news items.

A contraband charged with whipping his wife was the only occupant of the station-house yesterday. Officer Cleaveland had him busily engaged yesterday evening cleaning the city lodging-house.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary A. Faust yesterday afternoon was one of the largest private funerals ever held in the city. St. Mary's German Catholic church was filled to its utmost capacity, and numbers were unable to obtain admission.

There is still some doubt as to the remains found near Edwardsville. The City Marshal is investigating the case. The mother of Joseph Miller says that the clothing found on Saturday was not the property of her son.

The German Turners of New Albany, together with their visitors from Louisville, filled Apple-Tree Garden yesterday afternoon. Dancing, singing by Mannerchor, of New Albany, and a good time generally. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be forwarded to King Wilhelm of Prussia, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Prussian army.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

A Universal Demand for Intelligent and Reliable Workingmen.

KENTUCKY IN THE FIELD.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The hope of making the supply of labor by immigration a State institution having now year by year signally failed, it has been thought a favorable opportunity offers to introduce again to the farmers of Kentucky the State charter of 1867, held in abeyance for the last two years in deference to the predominant and influential support accorded to the State aid scheme, and the very general repugnance of farmers in these hard times to divert the smallest fraction of their now fractional incomes from seemingly more immediate and pressing wants. But the fact that nothing is more immediately pressing than this same labor question, upon the success of which success in all others depends, is now beginning to be very sensibly felt in the field, purse and homestead.

The writer has just visited several of the agricultural centers of the State from Paducah to Lexington, and in all the call is for intelligent and reliable labor. Many look with favor upon the supply from China, but recent experience with the freedmen, and the chances that similar circumstances will work similar results among the Chinese, who are wholly alien to our wants in every thing save labor, seems to prevail against the large introduction amongst us of another semi-barbarous race, who, though industrious at present, as the negro formerly was under like pressing necessity, are accustomed to such meager fare that a few square yards of earth will supply every want; and here, delivered from the serfdom of class, what is the guarantee, when they become accustomed to the country, that the crowding and abominable habits prevalent in China will not be resumed, as already offensively enough in California? The question demands a pause in every honest, reflecting mind. More especially when by a tithe of the exertion necessary to uphold the supply from China a steady and increasing amount of the most desirable and in every way kindred labor can unquestionably be secured from Germany, England, Ireland and Scotland.

From England and Scotland the whole amount of emigration has hitherto been directed to the colonies of Canada and Australia; to which, till within the last few years, it has been as steady and progressive as the immense and yet increasing tide flowing upon us from Germany and Ireland. See New York emigration returns. Let farmers now look round and observe how meager the influx from Great Britain has hitherto been; mainly from the causes above mentioned, but also in a great measure from the concurrent want of pioneers to make the advantages offered in these States known to them from experience.

These pioneers are all we want to give us a proportionally equal and increasing tide of voluntary immigrants from these original sources of American population, kindred to us in habits, associations, blood and intelligence; vigorous branches of the same root, ready to be engrafted into the young and more vigorous tree and yield us again the same fruits Virginia and Massachusetts yielded in the more remote past, now thoroughly cured of the fire-eating propensities of the former and the Puritan acidity of the latter, which here the more generous soil has only increased into a morbid and rotten bitterness, while these narrower circumstances have had the same effect as the piercing frosts of winter upon the persimmon, mellowing it into an agreeable and refreshing sweetness.

It pays speculators to embark in Chinese immigration, these instruments of labor being comparatively mere chattels. Those other understand, repel, and abhor the speculator. Take an instance related in our hearing by an eye-witness in a recent meeting of the wide-awake and thoroughly practical Farmers' Club of Fayette county, in Lexington:

This association is far ahead of any kindred institution it has hitherto been our privilege to encounter personally or through report in the State; and, finding this question of immigration likely to induce division in their body, have organized a special and separate society to forward this labor question, composed principally of members of the club whose views harmonize on the subject. These recently sent on one of their number to New York, where twenty or thirty immigrants, chiefly Scotch, English, and Irish, were secured. The narrator, the respected Secretary of the club, had been conversing with one of these, a female, when a neighbor came up and asked her "If she was engaged to work here?" "Yes." "What is your wages per month?" "So much." "Well, I will give you two dollars more right away if you will go with me." "Sir, you are not a gentleman to make such an offer knowing me to be engaged, and, if you were in the old country, you would be punished as you deserve for the offense."

Another instance of the same moral integrity was told the writer by the party interested in Louisville. He had been on a trip to Scotland and hired some domestics the previous year, but failed to engage one young woman whose appearance and bearing pleased him much, she being yet undecided as to leaving home, but had said she would consider it and probably come over next year. Being anxious to secure her services in his family, the gentleman having brought away her address, sent to her passage money that there might be no possible hinderance to her coming on at once. This was returned to him by an early mail, with thanks for his kindness, and intimating that she had changed her mind as to leaving, and had engaged herself at home again.

The want of assurance as to the return of this passage money, which in many cases would require to be advanced, seems the great bugbear in the way of subscribing to a chartered institution for importing labor. But principles have settled down into habits among the more staid populations of the old world, and loose as our morals and practice are in relation to such engagements here, the writer is sure and willing to give any pledge, even to life itself, that while the generation imported lasts, these and every other engagement made with selected immigrants from any point in Europe—island or continent—will be faithfully redeemed. And while Chinese immigration will be equally insecure and expensive from year to year, the German and Irish is already a self-sustaining tide, and the Scotch and English only require the pioneering of a few (possibly not more than two or three) years to make it equally steady in its accumulating supply. More especially will this be the case so soon as the opening of Southern ports will enable them to land at once upon the scene of their labors, which will then appear to them as settling down almost within sight of home—the sight and sound of the ocean which laves their native shores being as dear to all islanders as the vision of their blue hills or the melody of the simple songs of Sweet Home or Auld Lang-syne.

The hard times and political excitement likely to result from the existing war and revolution in France make the present an auspicious time for the inauguration of the movement. And the writer has not the least doubt, once inaugurated, the British government will extend to emigrants to the United States the same privileges given to those going to their own colonies—a free passage, the net cost of which will be returned to an agent at the port of debarkation, out of their first earnings, the recognizance of the party interested being the only security required. Whatever faults England may have, a question of the good faith of her peasantry is not one of them.

The cost is a mere bagatelle to the number requiring help. Five thousand dollars will give us one hundred immigrants at fifty dollars a head; to which the writer is confident passage and inland transit via Baltimore can even now be reduced. So soon as this hundred is landed and hired, the money is returned for a repetition of the process, and, granting one-half of the immigrants will require this advance, four trips a year will give us a thousand laborers, at the very least. The minimum capital under our charter is ten thousand dollars, which will leave us five thousand dollars for contingencies.

Two hundred shares of fifty dollars each, paid up in full, will give us this capital; or twenty per cent., ten dollars each on one thousand shares. Interest and expenses, it is believed, can easily be made by purchase, improvement and sale of lands as originally intended, or by a small charge against employer and employed upon each hiring, as the shareholders may determine. The only expense being an agent in Europe, or at the ports of landing here, who might engage, return with, and hire every quota as secured; unless it were found advisable to have one constantly on the other side to engage and ship, and another here to receive and superintend transit and hiring.

The charter which is for this State alone is under the consideration of the Fayette county institution, which we hope will organize under it; and all other sections or towns which may so desire will have an opportunity of doing the same. If the farmers do not now avail themselves of such opportunity, they certainly invite and deserve the continuance of half-cultivated fields, and no income save increase of trouble, for an indefinite time to come. Other Southern States will no doubt soon follow our example.

C. G. D.

Good-for-Nothing Old England.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

"Here's to good old England, God bless her!" was the toast drank by British officers on the eve preceding the attack upon Singapore. Well, since that time, "Good old England" has sunk into good-for-nothing old England. She won't fight herself; she won't prevent others from fighting; she won't make war; she won't sue for peace; she don't care a fig for any more Holy Alliance; she is indifferent what becomes of Napoleon; she'd just as lief the Prussians would take Paris as not; the reproaches of Victor Hugo are nothing to her; she wouldn't give a sixpence to know what other people think about her, and from first to last she seems to rest happy in the blissful assurance that whatever she does she'll be damned for it. Here's a sweet spectacle of national contentment! Here's a beautiful picture of Anglo-Saxon tranquillity! It does our heart good to think of it. Yea, while some are treading upon the tail of the famous lion, while some are poking him in the ribs, while some are pulling his ears, while others are getting on his corns, and all are trying to stir him up, we repeat, it does our heart good to behold the perfect complacency, the majestic indifference of that once ferocious beast.

☞ An insane husband at Troy, having conceived the idea that his house was about to be attacked by the Prussians, collected his family upon the roof of the house and stacked his furniture down stairs, in order to be prepared for the enemy. A police officer, hearing the moans of the wife from the roof, entered the house, but it was only after the expenditure of a good deal of time that he succeeded in drawing out the husband from a barricade of chairs, tables and crockery. It subsequently appeared that the insanity had resulted from numerous potations at a neighboring wine shop.

SCHOOL HISTORIES.

A Chapter About One of Them—The War of the Sections—Shall We Study Truth or Partyism?

INTERESTING TO TEACHERS.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The editor of the Commercial, in the issue of the 14th inst., undertakes to rebuke the School Board for adopting as one of the text books in the public schools the "Southern School History of the United States." He then proceeds at length to denounce the book as a sectional work, calling it "secession milk for babes," etc.

His first objection to the book is on account of its title, which he gives at the head of his article as "Southern School History of the U. S.," while throughout his long tirade he uses the phrase "Southern History" as if that were the title. There is quite a difference between the two. In the first, the word Southern may be taken in a local sense; in the second, it must be taken in a political sense.

I will not charge him with unfairness, as the mistake was probably more from ignorance than design.

Besides, it must be confessed that the title has a sectional look about it, and, indeed, might warrant the inference that the authors thought that truth itself in this country was sectional. Nevertheless a very good reason may be given why the title was adopted.

The people of the South, from a long and sad experience, had come to regard all "School Histories of the U. S." as full of errors. In their opinion they were at least written from Northern standpoints, if not full of disguised hostility to them and their opinions. Hence, I suppose that the object of the authors in adopting this title was to let people know that a new historic stand-point had been taken. Indeed, if "Southern school histories" had been written a century ago and, by this means, Southern institutions had had fair play before the American people, we might have been spared the "late unpleasantness."

The editor complains, in an almost injured tone, that this book "ignores the great historical fact of a rebellion." I agree with the authors that the phrase "sectional war" is the true name for the late conflict. To call it a "rebellion" is substituting private opinion for an historical fact, which no historian has the right to do. Besides, the term "rebellion" might be made to apply to the Northern people, and the text might have proceeded to show that the Southern people were the true loyalists.

How would the Commercial like his pet word to have been used in that sense?

He says that the account of the late war is bitterly partisan; and to prove this, makes a garbled extract from a single paragraph. The following is the remainder of the paragraph (page 401): "There was one appeal, however, which, of all others, seemed most effectual: it was in behalf of the flag. This symbol of Revolutionary glory, of nationality, and of American progress, seemed enthroned in the hearts of the Northern masses. Around it clustered their memories of the past and hopes of the future. Its sight kindled their most unselfish emotions, and an insult to its sacred folds was viewed in the same light that the cavalier of the South regarded an effort to stain his unsullied honor."

Does this look like "partisan bitterness?" And yet this is not of our own pick and choosing, but is the remainder of the paragraph which he selected.

Indeed, by following his example of making garbled extracts, it might be shown that the account of the late war is slightly partisan on the other side.

For instance, page 393. "In the South free discussions of slavery were not allowed; and, on several occasions, Abolitionists were *grossly* maltreated."

Page 398, paragraph 5, the effect of the proclamation: "The proclamation produced in the two sections similar, and yet contrary, effects. In the North it threw at once all power into the hands of the *extreme* Republicans, while in the South *everything* gave way to the violence of the extreme Secessionists.

"The moderates and the peace-makers were everywhere brow-beaten and put down. The great body of the American people were still opposed to war, but, as usual, yielded to the more active and clamorous minority." *

Page 404, paragraph 3: "The conventions which had assembled in the Border States, *as we have already seen*, disapproved of the action of the Gulf States, but were forced by circumstances to follow their example."

Page 398: "The news of the bombardment and fall of this fort (Sumpter) excited the liveliest emotions throughout the land. * * Mr. Lincoln immediately issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 men." The italics are ours.

It may be asked why there seems to be so much contrast between expressions from the same book. Simply because it tells the truth. True history is not satisfied with giving neither side or one side of a question, but tries to give both sides. And any one who will carefully read the account of the late war in this book must conclude that the writers, while looking at events from a Southern standpoint, yet try to do justice to both parties. Their plan seems to be to endeavor to relate history by antithesis, showing each side by turn in its strongest light. Hence the ease with which garbled extracts from it may be made to produce a false impression.

It might be easily shown, if space permitted, that, instead of the animus of the authors being partisan, it is justice-loving—aiming to heal the sectional breach, not by extracting from the events in the late war dragons' teeth for future hate, but reasons for mutual esteem and forgiveness.

For it is distinctly stated in the beginning of the chapter on the sectional war that it cannot be said now which section was to blame. And it is further stated that the war seemed to be the natural result of geographical and climatic causes, of which unscrupulous politicians took advantage to promote their own selfish ends; that the masses of both sections were opposed to the war and were forced into it by circumstances created by designing men; that when blood was once shed the whole country took sides, and that throughout the struggle Northern and Southern valor added new luster to American glory.

Such is the tenor of a narrative which the editor of the Commercial pronounces bitterly partisan. To carry out his idea of historical truth, the authors should have spoken of John Brown and Robt. Lee as equal in guilt—have given as the cause of the war Southern treason—have enlarged upon the heroism of the Northern masses, and the dastardliness of the Southern people, &c., just as Messrs. Lossing, Bancroft & Co. have done.

This would be Radicalism, but not history.

It is well to add, before concluding, that the book is taught in the public schools as far as the "Sectional War" only, so that, granting the truth of all the editor of the Commercial has asserted, his attack upon the School Board was unnecessary and unprovoked.

S.

Is the Administration Perpetrating a Tremendous Fraud?

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

YAZOO CITY, MISS., Sept. 12.

I learn from the census-takers here that the work of enumeration has been closed without canvassing the whole county. Not less than a thousand names are supposed to have been omitted. Similar instances are common throughout the South, and I see that complaints of a like nature come from many Western States and cities, and even from the North, where Democratic majorities prevail—the city of New York being a notable case.

Can it be possible that the administration is perpetrating a tremendous fraud upon the nation in this way, in order to secure an apportionment of the members of the House of Representatives that will be favorable to the Radical party?

MISSISSIPPI.

A Warning from New Orleans.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.

As many of our citizens are homeward bound, and others contemplate visiting New Orleans for the season, a word of caution would not be amiss. The fever has made its appearance in the Third district of the city (French market locality), and as yet is confined to that locality. The object of this is to let your valuable journal notify all such to remain patiently away for a while longer, so as to give "Yellow Jack" time to show his hand, and that they may not be the ones to furnish fuel for his fires. I shall take early opportunity to post you on Mons. Y. J.'s movements.

W. D. SMITH.

☞ The Indiana Medical College has refused to matriculate females and negroes.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	JUNIATA	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	4 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Sept. 18.

Ben Franklin, Cin. Juniata, Cin.
Palestine, Henderson.

DEPARTURES—Sept. 18.

Ben Franklin, Cincinnati.

THE RIVER is gradually falling, with scant twenty inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and about three feet eight inches on Portland bar. Weather yesterday clear, cool and pleasant. Business promises to be brisk the present week.

The Kate Robinson was advertised to leave St. Louis last Saturday for Louisville.

The Champion, of the St. Louis Express Line, will depart for St. Louis Wednesday positively.

Capt. Evans, of the Kate Putnam, left for Cincinnati yesterday by the mailboat.

The Tarascon is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m.

The Nat Williams will back out for Madison at 1 p. m. to-day.

The Kate Putnam is loading for New Orleans, and is advertised to leave to-morrow.

The Sam J. Hale, Capt. Wm. P. Walker, is billed to leave for New Orleans this afternoon.

As Louisville is, strictly speaking, a Christian city, there is but little news of a local nature to report on Sunday.

Capt. Pink Varble took a barge safely over the falls yesterday evening, brought down from Cincinnati by the mailboat.

John McLaughlin, an old Pittsburg and New Orleans pilot, died at Pittsburg on the 16th inst.

Capt. Swivel, of St. Louis, has gone South to establish a supply store at the mouth of White river.

The Tom Reese received by the Cincinnati mailboats yesterday about 500 tons of freight. If she can procure transportation to haul it to Portland she will depart for New Orleans Tuesday.

White river pilots are asking $10 per day for transient tripping. The regular packets are paying $150 to $175 per month. Arkansas river packets pay $200 per month.

Stut Neal's Magenta has received a thorough overhauling at Paducah. She has new wheel-houses, side-houses, new guards, new bitching and chimneys and new cabin furniture.

The Ouachita steamer Rapidan, which sunk some time ago, has been raised, and is ready to enter the trade as soon as the water becomes any way respectable.

The Juniata came down from Cincinnati yesterday morning in place of the Gen. Lytle, which has laid up during the low-water season. In the meantime she will receive a thorough overhauling, both inside and out.

The Falls Pilot was due at this port last night with the wreck of the steamer recently sunk in the Ohio and purchased by Capt. Pink Varble of this city. The Pilot has also the wreck of the Louisa, sunk at Long's landing, last February.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 16th says: "Late advices report Red river falling rapidly from Shreveport down, and the lake and bayous from Shreveport to Jefferson receding at the rate of 3 inches in 24 hours, with between 3 and 4 feet at Potato Bend. Ouachita river is fast running out, and navigation suspended to Monroe. Rates to Red river are firm at one-third off card. We expect that they will be full card, if not more, before 10 a. m. next Monday."

The Memphis Avalanche of the 17th says: "Yesterday morning a sudden death occurred on the steamer R. C. Gray, which runs between Louisville and White river, Arkansas. Mr. W. R. Wicks has occupied the position of first engineer of the steamer above named for some time. On Thursday evening he had a slight hemorrhage of the lungs which did not create much concern. Friday afternoon he went on watch at 6 o'clock and was relieved at 12. During that time his ill condition was observed by the watchman, who said nothing in regard to it. At six o'clock yesterday morning he got up to go on watch again. On getting down stairs, he was observed to go to a side door and expectorate a large quantity of blood. He then went back to the engine, and while in the act of trying a gauge-cock fell dead. Upon the arrival of the steamer at this port 'Squire Norton, acting coroner, was notified of the sudden death of Mr. Wicks. A jury was summoned, with Henry B. Cluler as foreman, and a verdict rendered that the deceased had come to his death from hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Wicks leaves a wife and four children, who are residing in Louisville at the present time. His brother, George W. Wicks, is a member of the firm of Wicks & Co., doing business at Louisville. He was also a first cousin of Major M. J. Wicks, of this city. His remains were forwarded to Louisville yesterday afternoon by the Memphis and Louisville railroad."

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: A heavy fog prevailed on the river above here Friday night, which detained the packets several hours yesterday morning. All the larger class of steamers have laid up here, owing to low water. The Bostona has hauled off to refit, the Shamrock going up in her place yesterday. Capt. J. S. Chenoweth went out in command this trip to accommodate Capt. Geo. W. Cullum, who is suffering again from the disease in his right foot. He hopes to be able to take charge of the Shamrock on Tuesday. Capt. Moore will superintend the Bostona's repairs, the balance of his crew having been transferred to the Shamrock. The Mail Line packet General Lytle also hauled off and went to the bone yard, the Juniata leaving for Louisville in her place in charge of Captain Whitten and the Lytle's crew. The Lytle will be refitted at the foot of Ludlow street. The last arrivals only report three feet at Eight-mile, three and one-half feet at Guyan, and four and one-half feet at Four-mile. Captains Smith and Rudolph's new Red river packet, D. L. Tally, raised steam for the first time, yesterday, her machinery performing satisfactorily. Captain John S. Patterson, although still very ill with fever, was improving a little last night. He is at his residence in Newport, Kentucky. A meeting will be held at the Spencer House, next Wednesday, to renew efforts looking toward making our city wharf free, and to arrange other matters of public interest, as former meetings failed to accomplish the object as completely as desired. It is expected that Hon. Job Stevenson, Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, and Hon. S. F. Cary will be present to address the meeting in favor of the project.

The St. Louis Republican has the following in regard to the revival of business at that port: "The scene presented on our wharf yesterday was an animated one. It is clearly evident that 'fly time,' to use a popular euphemism, is about over. The piles of freight on the levee; the number of boats arriving and departing; the general stir and bustle all along the wharf; the full cargoes; the presence of our largest steamboats engaged in receiving—all bear evidence that business is growing rapidly here. Yesterday the large boats in port showed that fears of sand bars have all subsided. At the Merchants' Southern line wharf-boat there were the Kate Kinney and Southwestern; at the St. Louis and New Orleans packet company's wharf were the W. R. Arthur and Richmond; at the Keokuk packet company's wharf-boat was the Andy Johnson; at the Memphis and St. Louis packet company's wharf-boat were the City of Cairo, Belle Memphis, and St. Joseph; at the K line landing was the Alice; at the Alton packet landing was the Belle of Alton; at the Star-line was the W. J. Lewis; above these were the Phil. Sheridan and Lake Superior at the Northern-line wharf-boat, and at the Carter-line wharf-boat Capt. Tom. Voorheis has laid in the big Utah, which is now receiving a cargo for the Arkansas river. The Belle Memphis, Kate Kinney, Belle of Alton, Andy Johnson and Lake Superior, all took out heavy cargoes. The amount of freight now moving is large compared with the movements of two weeks ago. Our observations along the landing lead us to say that fully twice as much freight as was moved a week ago is handled every day now. The present stage of the river is also very encouraging, and steamboatmen are beginning to feel very hopeful."

[For River Dispatches see fourth page.]

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1870.

The money market during the past week has ruled close, and the banks, while they have responded with a good degree of promptness to applications from regular customers, have shown no disposition to extend accommodations to others, and the rates of interest are still ranging at 9 to 12 per cent. at the banks and banking houses.

EXCHANGE—The supply of Eastern bills has been light, and less than the demand; as a consequence shipments of currency to a considerable quantity have been reported. We quote the closing rates at 1-10 to ⅛ per cent. buying, and 1-5 to ¼ selling.

GOLD—The fact that the premium gives no indication of an advance, has induced holders to sell, and a good business has been done during the day. The market opened at 113¾, and closed at 114¼.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotation:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	113¾	114¼
Silver halves and quarters	108	
Silver dimes	106	

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—The market here is exhibiting but little animation, though some sales have been made.

Messrs. Morton, Gault & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

Five-twenties. 1861	112¾@113¾
Five-twenties. 1862	111¾@112¾
Five-twenties. 1864	110¾@111¾
Five-twenties. 1865	111 @112
Five-twenties. new issue	109¾@110¾
Five-twenties. 1867	109¾@110¾
Five-twenties. 1868	109¾@110¾
Ten-forties	105¾@106¾
Cy 6's	110¾@111¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	113¾	113¾	113¾	..	..
" '62	113	112¾	112¾	..	¼
" '64	111¾	111¾	111¾	..	..
" '65	111¾	112	112	..	..
New issue	110¾	110¾	110¾	..	..
" '67	110¾	110¾	110¾	..	..
Coupons '68	110¾	110¾	110¾	..	..
10-40 coupons	106¾	106¾	106¾	½	..
Cy 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	½	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—There has been a moderate demand for local securities since our last report of the market, but prices have undergone no quotable change. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, report as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	124 @135
National Bank, second	96½ @ 97½
National Bank, Planters'	95 @ 96
National Bank, City	100 @102
Bank of Kentucky	96 @ 97
Bank of Louisville	89 @ 90
Merchants' Bank	111½ @112½
Commercial Bank	75½ @ 76½
Northern Bank	120 @122
Citizens' Bank	109 @110
People's Bank	96½ @ 97
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	88½ @ 89
Falls City Tobacco bank	95 @ 96
Masonic bank	100 @101
Security bank	110 @111
Louisville Insurance Company bank	..
Farmers' bank	96 @ 97
Western Insurance Company bank	129 @130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100 @101
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	107 @109
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	81 @ 83
L. & F. R. R. (common)	40 @ 41
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	78½ @ 79½

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	74 @ 77
City for bounty, 6 per c	76 @ 78
City for school purposes, 6 per c	76 @ 78
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	80 @ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	78 @ 79½
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	77 @ 79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76 @ 77
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81 @ 82
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	79 @ 80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	76 @ 77
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	79 @ 80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98 @ 99
" " second issue, 6 per c	86½ @ 87½
" " third issue, 6 per c	79 @ 81
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	77½ @ 78½
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	100 @101
" " new 5 per c	88 @ 90
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	96 @ 98
" " " new, 7 pr c	80½ @ 82
" " " last issue	75 @
L. & F. R. R. bonds (O branch), 6 per c	84 @ 86
L., C. & L. R. R., 8 per cent	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c. due '77	93 @ 94*
" " " (L. E. br.) 7 per c. due '80	89 @ 90*
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c due '75	94 @ 96
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c.	@90*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	87 @ 88*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	89½ @ 90
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	— @ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	80*
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c	90*
Madison County bonds	80 @81*
E. & P. R. R., first mortgage, 8 per cent	87½*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

There are very flattering evidences that the general trade of the city is improving. In some departments the activity is marked, and dealers report sales fully up to their expectations.

In the department of dry goods large sales have been made to merchants from Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and other Southern States, who have expressed themselves favorably impressed with stocks and prices. Buyers from districts less remote are now arriving, and are purchasing liberally.

In the department of boots and shoes an active business is being transacted, and our merchants were never in a better condition to meet the wants of their customers.

The clothing trade has shown satisfactory vitality, and merchants, anticipating a large trade, are prepared with superb stocks.

In other departments of trade, such as hardware, hats, caps and notions, an active business is reported. All things considered, the volume of trade has realized the expectations of the most sanguine, and that it will be still further increased within the next month is conceded by those who are familiar with the wants of the rural districts and their ability to purchase.

There has been an active demand for hemp and flax bagging during the week, and prices have been firm, and the market closes buoyant.

In flour and grain business has been confined chiefly to a light local demand, though some shipments of flour to points South have been reported.

There has been a fair demand for provisions but the tendency of prices is evidently downward, and there seems to be no special effort on the part of holders to arrest the decline. From the most reliable data at hand it is admitted that there is a large hog crop, and it is believed that prices will open much below last season's quotations. This, we conclude, must be the case, or packers will permit farmers to do their own slaughtering, they having no disposition whatever to repeat last season's experience.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES AND NORTHERN SIRUPS—The New Orleans Price Current of a recent date contains a communication upon the subject of Northern sirups in the New Orleans market and an abstract of the report of an analysis of several samples of Northern sirups made for the Louisiana Planter's Association by Dr. Joseph Jones, professor of chemistry at the Louisiana University. The writer upon the subject says:

Our market has been glutted by these Northern sirups during the past year to such an extent as to materially interfere with the sale, consumption, and price of our Louisiana product throughout the Southern States, whereas it is repudiated in the North except at very low prices, say from (20) twenty to (50) fifty cents per gallon, when the genuine Louisiana commands 95 cents in their own market. Certain parties importing these Northern sirups have transferred them into Louisiana packages, branding them with well-known and favorite plantation marks, and have sold them for genuine Louisiana molasses. This has been practiced extensively last winter and spring.

The report of Professor Jones is as follows:

Gentlemen—In accordance with your request I submitted the samples of molasses and sirups furnished to careful examination. This examination has been executed with care and has been extended so as to embrace all the points of interest in a sanitary as well as commercial point of view.

The value of one of the staple products of this State is severely threatened by the importation of inferior kinds of molasses from Northern manufactories in immense quantities—this report therefore also contains matters of special importance to the public.

LOUISIANA MOLASSES—Clear, rich, brownish red color, no deposits, free from all dark particles, specks, and impurities—sweet, pure saccharine taste. The Louisiana molasses leaves no unpleasant taste in the mouth, and it is well established that it never blackens the teeth. It is entirely free from ironsalts and from all metallic impurities.

NORTHERN SIRUPS—Three samples of Northern sirups, from different importations, were subjected to chemical examination with the following general results:

Dark, reddish brown color, with an unpleasant taste of the salts of iron, and more especially of copperas, upon the tongue. This kind of sirup is said to blacken the teeth and derange the bowels. When a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium is added to these samples they are changed to a deep blue color from the formation of Prussian blue, and a heavy deposit of this well known pigment falls. The amount of iron salts alone in each gallon of Northern sirup varies from (280) two hundred and eighty to (500) five hundred grains. The saline constituents also are from five to seven times more abundant than in Louisiana molasses. These salts of iron are injurious to the health and especially to children, and at the same time they blacken and injure the teeth. Some samples of Northern sirups also contain small properties of the chloride of tin, which is used in the process of manufacture. In like manner, these salts of tin are injurious in their action.

In every respect the Louisiana molasses is superior to each of the samples of Northern sirup, and combines richness and purity of composition, pure taste and wholesome action. It is commercially five fold more valuable than the Northern sirup, even without the injurious salts of iron and tin. Respectfully,

[Signed,] JOSEPH JONES, M. D.

COTTON—We have from time to time embodied in our commercial review the most reliable statistics with regard to the cotton crop. The New York Shipping List has prepared a very elaborate review, from which the following figures are taken. The following will show the yield in different sections as nearly as these can be divided:

Comparative product of cotton.

	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.	1869-70.
Louisiana	702,131	579,231	794,205	1,142,097
Alabama	239,516	366,193	239,726	305,956
Texas	185,919	114,666	147,817	246,284
Florida	58,349	34,639	13,392	23,194
Georgia	255,965	495,005	357,253	485,374
S'th Carolina	162,247	240,225	198,943	246,593
N'th Carolina	38,522	38,587	35,912	58,884
Virginia	123,627	187,487	160,418	203,981
Tennessee, &c	185,712	364,860	321,891	322,386
Mnf. at South				79,843
Total bales	1,951,988	2,430,893	2,260,557	3,114,592

The exports, of course, show a large increase, divided in destination as follows:

Exports of cotton to foreign ports.

	1866-7.	1867-8	1868-9	1869-70
To Gt. Britain	1,216,262	1,228,596	989,500	1,475,444
To France	198,147	197,515	224,527	346,706
To N. Europe	95,342	145,042	177,182	255,315
To other ports	47,303	84,663	56,431	96,094
Total bales	1,557,054	1,655,816	1,447,640	2,173,559

The total consumed in the United States, including all burned at the ports, can never be given with perfect accuracy, and there is much dispute on this point. The following are the figures given in our quoted authority:

Home Consumption of Cotton.

		North of Virginia.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1856-7	bales	665,718	154,218	819,936
1857-8	"	452,185	143,376	595,562
1858-9	"	760,218	167,433	927,651
1859-60	"	786,521	185,522	972,043
1860-1	"	650,357	193,383	843,740
1865-6	"	594,000	72,000	666,000
1866-7	"	690,000	80,000	770,000
1867-8	"	884,281	81,385	965,666
1868-9	"	846,756	79,498	926,254
1869-70	"	777,341	85,265	862,626

We now present our usual comparison of the total crop of each year since 1820. The total given as the crop of 1865-6 includes a large amount grown in preceding years, but not sent forward until the ports were opened. The period of the war has been filled up with accepted estimates:

Comparative crop statement:

1820-1	430,000	1845-6	2,100,537
1821-2	455,000	1846-7	1,778,651
1822-3	495,000	1847-8	2,347,634
1823-4	509,158	1848-9	2,728,596
1824-5	569,249	1849-50	2,096,706
1825-6	720,027	1850-1	2,355,257
1826-7	957,281	1851-2	3,015,029
1827-8	727,593	1852-3	3,262,882
1828-9	870,415	1853-4	2,930,027
1829-30	976,845	1854-5	2,847,339
1830-1	1,038,848	1855-6	3,527,845
1831-2	987,477	1856-7	3,939,519
1832-3	1,070,438	1857-8	3,113,962
1833-4	1,205,324	1858-9	3,851,481
1834-5	1,254,328	1859-60	4,669,770
1835-6	1,360,725	1860-1	3,656,086
1836-7	1,422,930	1861-2 (est.)	4,800,000
1837-8	1,801,497	1862-3 (est.)	1,500,000
1838-9	1,360,532	1863-4 (est.)	200,000
1839-40	2,177,835	1864-5 (est.)	300,000
1840-1	1,634,945	1865-6	2,154,476
1841-2	1,683,574	1866-7	1,951,988
1842-3	2,378,875	1867-8	2,430,893
1843-4	2,030,409	1868-9	2,260,557
1844-5	2,394,503	1869-70	3,114,592

The Sea Island crop included in the last mentioned total amounted to 26,656 bales. The highest heretofore given was 47,592 bales in 1858-9, the smallest was 18,054, and this was the total for the year 1868-9.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	..	177
Bacon, tcs	11	91
Bacon, casks	183	657
Butter, pkgs	26	20
Barley, s'ks	91	..
Bagging, pcs	84	1878
Bale Rope, coils	..	58
Cotton, bales	64	109
Coffee, bgs	33	146
Cheese, pkgs	792	296
Candles, bxs	301	289
Cement, bbls	..	1162
Corn, sks	104	121
Cattle, head	311	178
Coal, bush	..	2500
Dried fruit, sacks	45	33
Drugs, pkgs	269	335
Eggs, bxs and bbls	7	2
Flour, bbls	169	365
Fruit, pkgs	484	186
Feathers, sacks	59	10
Hides, bdls	277	172
Hogs, head	94	203
Hay, bales	2	42
Horses, head	33	47
Iron, pig, tons	128	98
Lard, tcs	35	154
Lard, kegs	477	367
Malt, sacks	100	90
Mules, head	54	18
Mackerel, pkgs	166	79
Nails, kegs	447	209
Offal, sks	..	4
Oats, sks	42	..
Pork, bbls	25	670
Pork, pcs	..	..
Potatoes, bbls	287	1467
Rye, sks	..	..
Sugar, hhds	15	13
Sugar, bxs and bbls	74	310
Salt, bbls	..	380
Seeds, bags	33	171
Shingles, no	..	13000
Tobacco, hhds	54	62
Tobacco, boxes	210	339
Whisky, bbls	1038	1156
Wheat, sacks	1228	4
Wool, bags	15	..

Weekly Review of the Market.

ALCOHOL—There has been some modification in the price of alcohol during the week, consequent upon a low ruling in highwines, and the market closes weak at $1 85 to 1 90 in bbl lots.

APPLES—Receipts since our last weekly review have been liberal, but chiefly from the immediate vicinity. Sales have been made from wagons at $1 50@2 50 per bbl loose and packed, and in shipping order at $2@2 50 per bbl.

ALE AND BEER—A good demand continues to characterize the market, and Louisville beer stands very high in the estimation of the trade. Prices are steady. We quote cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz.; porter $13 per bbl.

BROOMS—Stocks are ample, and the range of qualities the most salable is from $3 50 to $4. Some inferior qualities are sold as low as $2 per doz, and the best Shaker command $4 50.

BARK—Chestnut oak is in fair request and tanners are paying $12 per cord for a prime article.

BEESWAX—Has undergone no quotable change during the week, and sales are made on arrival at 28 to 30c. per lb.

BEANS—Are dull and nominal. We quote at $1 75 to $2 per bushel.

BATTING—Prices rule steady and have undergone no quotable change for some time. Dealers are still selling Nos. 1 and 2 at 22 to 27c.

BAGS—There is a limited demand for seamless bags and burlaps, and prices are unchanged. Gunnies are dull and entirely nominal. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags	42½@45
2½-bushel " "	50 @55
3-bushel " "	58 @63
4-bushel burlaps	20 @22
2-bushel do	17 @18
Gunnies in bales	20 @20½
" resewed	21½@22

BUTTER—Dealers report a good demand for country butter, and good to prime lots command from 20 to 25c on arrival. Western Reserve and Indiana tub butter is held at 23@28c, with a moderate demand. New York butter is in good request at 33@35c.

BAGGING—Sales of hemp and flax bagging during the week have been large, and prices have been well maintained. Some manufacturers are largely sold ahead, and are engaged in filling contracts made early in the season at prices below current quotations. There is no reason for calculations upon a lower range of quotations. Stocks are not large, and the requirements of planters to cover the cotton crop will, it is believed, keep prices well up during the season. We quote light weight hemp bagging at 28@28½c; 2-lb hemp at 29@29½c, and jute and flax bagging at 30@30½c.

BALE ROPE—Stocks of rope are light, but equal to the demand, and dealers quote the range for coils and half coils at 8 to 9c. Baling twine is steady at 18@18½c.

CORDAGE—Prices have undergone no quotable change, and we continue to quote:

Jute rope	14 @15 c
Cotton rope	37½@39½c
Manilla rope	22½@24 c
Sisal rope	20½@21½c

CEMENT—A good demand characterizes the market, and sales are still made at $1 75@2 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—There is a fair demand for bolted meal at 85@90c per bushel, loose. Kiln-dried is in light request, and is held at $4 50 per bbl.

COFFEE—Under the continued low ruling of the gold premium, the coffee market has exhibited weakness, but jobbers are selling at about the prices which prevailed at the date of our last review. We quote:

Fancy	22 @23½
Choice Rio	22¼@23
Prime Rio	22 @22½
Good Rio	20¾@21½
Fair Rio	19½@20
Common Rio	18 @19
Laguayra	21¾@23
Java	25½@29
Ceylon	24 @25

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, AND TWINE—There is a limited demand for cotton yarns, and prices rule steady. The market is well supplied with what are known to the trade as standard brands, as also ample stocks of Southern yarns. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen,	at	15½@17 c
" 600, "	at	13½@15 c
" 700, "	at	11½@13 c
Pound yarns	at	34 @36 c
Carpet chain		34 @36 c
Candle wick		34 @36 c
Pound yarns		34 @36 c
Cotton twine		34 @36 c

COTTON—The market has ruled steady during the week. Stocks are reduced to between 300 and 400 bales, and transactions are chiefly for account of spinners, who purchase sparingly, anticipating lower quotations. We quote:

Middling	18 @18½
Low middling	17 @17½
Good ordinary	15 @15½
Ordinary	12½@13

COOPERAGE AND COOPERS' STUFF—We have no change to note in this department, and the demand is light for all descriptions of work. We quote:

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 15
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 60
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 25
Lard tierces	1 50
Ham tierces	1 00
Bacon hhds	2 10
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 25
" " " iron-hooped	1 50
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	90
" " five gallons	80
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$12 00@14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	25 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00

COAL—The market is well supplied with Pittsburg and Pomeroy coal and prices are unchanged. We quote at $4 25 per load of 25 bush for Pittsburg coal. By barge load we quote Pittsburg at 10½@11c, cannel at 13c, and 9c for Pomeroy.

CANDLES—Star candles are firm and in active demand. Tallow candles are steady. We quote full-weight candles at 19½@20½c, 12-oz at 14½@15c, and 11-oz at 13½@14½c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—There is a good demand for Ohio factory cheese and prices are firm at 14½@15c; Kentucky cream cheese is steady at 14½@15c.

CANNED GOODS—The market is reported quiet for all descriptions of fruits, and prices are unchanged. There is a fair demand for sauces, pickles, and fish, and prices are steady at previous figures. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 00@4 25
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	3 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	6 50@7 00
Tomatoes, per doz	2 00@2 25
Jellies, per doz	2 65@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 75@8 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@2 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@3 25
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

DRIED FRUIT—There is a moderate demand for apples, and dealers quote at 3½@4c. We quote half peaches at 6½@7c, and quarter peaches at 4½c per lb.

EGGS—Have been in active demand during the week, and sales are made in lots at 18@19c per doz on arrival.

FLAXSEED—Prices rule lower, and sales of prime article are made at $1 70@1 75 per bushel.

FEATHERS—The market has been fairly active, and sales have been made during the week at 75@77c per lb. Outside figures for strictly choice desirable lots.

FLOUR—The market continues to rule quiet, with ample stocks, including all the grades. Transactions are chiefly to meet the home demand, though dealers report some sales for shipment South. Sales to-day include 470 bbls, and we continue to quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 50@5 00
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	6 15@6 50
Fancy	6 75@7 50

FISH—The market continues to rule steady, with a good jobbing demand. Dealers are well supplied. We quote:

Mackerel,	No. 1, medium and large	23 00@26 00
Do	No. 2, large, bbl	16 50@17 50
Do	No. 2, do half bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Do	No. 2, medium	14 00@14 50
Do	No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@ 8 00
Do	No. 3, large	13 50@14 00
Do	No. 3, small	9 00@10 00
Do	No. 3, do half bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Do	No. 1, kits	2 75@ 3 00
Do	No. 2, kits	1 75@ 1 85
Do	No. 3, kits, large	1 60@ 1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1		8 25@
Do	No. 2	7 75@
Do	No. 3	6 50@
Herring, bbls		8 50@ 9 50
Sardines		20 @ 39c

FOREIGN FRUITS—We note a decline in lemons, which are selling at $11@12 per box. Layer raisins are lower, and dealers quote at $4 50@4 60 per box. Figs are scarce. Zante currants are held at 14@15c per lb.

GINSENG—Is in good demand, and sales are made at 50@60c per lb as to quality.

GRAIN—WHEAT—The condition of the wheat market is not essentially different from what it was at the date of our last weekly review. Receipts have been ample to meet the wants of the millers, who are the chief buyers. Dealers have not been able to ship, and the Eastern markets have been altogether too unsettled to warrant any accumulation of stocks in anticipation of profits. Late advices from New York have looked more favorable for an advance, but the prospect is not sufficiently flattering to induce large investments. Red wheat commands 95c to $1 05 on arrival, and white $1 00 to $1 10—outside figures being for strictly prime quality and desirable lots. Red commands $1 00 to $1 10, and white $1 00 to $1 20 from store.

CORN—The tendency is steadily to lower figures, and, aside from small sales to meet the local demand, there is little doing. There is no demand for distilling, and, with a large crop ready for harvesting, there is every reason for anticipating lower quotations than have prevailed for a long period. Dealers are offering prime shelled corn at 80@85c, sacks included. Sales of ear corn are made from wagons at 80c per bushel, and from store at 85c.

BARLEY—Is steady, with a fair demand. Sales are made at 80@85c for spring on arrival, and $1@1 10 for fall. Prices from store for spring and fall barley range from 90c to $1 25 per bushel.

OATS—The receipts of are fully equal to the requirements of the market and a good local demand is reported. We note sale of two car-loads to-day at quotations. Dealers are paying 35 to 40c in bulk on arrival, and sales are made from store at 41@45c, and 50c including burlaps.

RYE—Is quiet and sales are made on arrival at 75c, and light transactions from store at 85c. per bushel.

MALT—Is steady. We quote at $1 25@$1 30 for new fall, and $1 10@1 15 for new spring from store.

HAY—A fair demand is reported, and sales are made on the wharf at $16@17 per ton, and $18 per ton from store.

HIDES—The market is reported steady, with light receipts. We continue to quote dry flint at 18@19c, dry salted at 15@17c, and green salted at 8½@9½c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—The market is well supplied, and dealers are selling on orders and in jobbing lots at 6@7c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—There is a good demand, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	@3¾	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@4¾	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5¾@6	Amer'n blister	11@13
Sheet	5¾@ 6¾	German	12@15
Boiler	8 @ 9	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs	6½
Castings	4 @ 5½	Steel do	10@12
Pulleys	8 @ 9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—A good demand is reported. We note a slight advance in oak sole. Hemlock and Buffalo slaughter are unchanged. Harness and skirting leather have declined, as also city calf. We quote:

Oak sole tan	40@41	French calf pr dz	$40@70
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil's calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	34@36	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins	
Skirting	42	each	5@12
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per	
Calf city	1 25@1 35	doz	54@60
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	42@54	per foot	24@28c

LIME—Is steady and in good demand at 95c@$1 per barrel.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is decidedly active, and dealers find it somewhat difficult to keep the stocks replenished to meet the wants of buyers. Prices are firm and unchanged. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	63 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

LUMBER—Dealers report a fair city demand, and prices are steady. Stock in the yards is fully equal to the requirement, and includes the various varieties. We quote.

Wh. pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$ @60 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	20 00
Fencing	20 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a good trade in sirups, and prices continue to range from 40c to $1 per gal. New Orleans molasses is in very limited supply, and we quote nominally at 80 to 90c per gal.

NAILS—The market is firm, and stocks are reduced, owing to the want of supplies at the factories. We quote:

10d at $4 25@4 50	6d at $5 00@5 25
40d at $4 25@4 50	4d at $5 25@5 50
8d at $4 75@5 00	3d at $6 00@6 25

Cut spikes are held at $4 50@4 75 per keg: wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ⅜, $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—Is in fair request and steady. We quote bran at $16@17, shorts at $18@19, middlings at $28@30, and shipstuffs at $24@25 per ton.

ONIONS—The market is fairly supplied, and sales are made in shipping order at $3@3 50 per bbl.

OILS—We note a decline in linseed oil. In other respects prices are steady. We quote linseed oil at 90@95c. Lard oil is steady at $1 20@1 25 for No. 1, and $1 05 for No. 2. Coal oil is in demand at 25@27c. Benzine 12½@20c.

POULTRY—A fair demand for chickens is reported, and sales are made in lots on arrival at $2 50@3 50 per doz.

POTATOES—A good trade has been done in potatoes during the week, and sales are made at $2@2 10 per bbl loose on arrival, and $2 50@2 75 per bbl packed.

PROVISIONS—The market is undergoing but slight quotable change, though the tendency has been to a lower range of quotations. The demand has been moderately active and the market closes steady.

MESS PORK—Is held at $26 50@27 with a light demand. Rump pork is quiet at $22 50@23 per barrel.

BACON—Sales to-day indicate a fair demand, and we quote clear sides at 18¾@18½c, clear rib 17¾@17½c, rib sides 17@17½c, shoulders 14½@15c, breakfast bacon 21@22c.

BULKMEATS—Some light sales on orders are reported, and dealers quote clear sides at 17@17½c; clear rib at 16½c; shoulders at 14½@14½c.

HAMS—Have been in fair request, with a decline in quotations. Sales of sugar-cured are made at 22½ to 23c for the various brands.

LARD—Is steady, and dealers are selling prime leaf, in tierces, at 16@17c, and in kegs at 18½@18½c.

RICE—Is in fair request, and stocks are ample. We quote the various brands at 8½@9½c per pound.

STARCH—Is steady, and dealers are well supplied. We quote at 6@7c per lb, which fairly represents the market.

SOAP—Manufacturers and merchants report a fair trade and prices steady. We continue to quote No. 1 German soap at 7½@9c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5½@6½c.

SALT—A good demand is reported, which agents and dealers are fully prepared to supply at previous quotations. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SEEDS—An active demand has characterized the trade during the week, and large sales of timothy, orchard grass and clover are reported. Timothy seed is a shade lower. We quote:

Clover seed, per bushel	$10 00@10 25
Timothy seed, per bushel	5 25@ 5 50
Red-top, per bushel	1 35@ 1 50
Orchard grass, per bushel	1 75@ 1 85
Bluegrass, per bushel	1 50@ 1 75

SUGARS—The market is active and prices are well maintained. Stocks of New Orleans sugars are about exhausted; a few hogsheads are still in the hands of jobbers, and we continue to quote:

Choice	13 @13¼
Prime	12¾@13¼
Fully fair	12 @12¾
Fair	11¾@12

REFINED SUGARS—Are in good demand with light stocks of granulated. Prices are firm with an upward tendency. We quote:

Hard standard	14¾@15
A's	13¾@14¼
B's	13¾@14¼
Extra C	13¾@14
C's	12¾@13¾
C. Yellow	12 @13½
Molasses sugars	9¾@10¾

ISLAND SUGARS—Are in good request, and, in the absence of New Orleans sugars, prices are fully maintained and the market is well supplied. We quote:

Demerara	13@13½
Porto Rico	11@12¾
Cuba	11@12

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts find ready sale at full prices. We quote tallow at 9c, and grease at 7c per lb.

TIN PLATE—Prices are steady, with a good demand.

TINNERS' STOCK—The market is quotably unchanged. We quote:

Block tin, per lb	50c
Lead, per lb	9c
Solder, per lb	30c

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl; crab at $9@10 per bbl, and pure at $11@12 per bbl.

WINDOW GLASS—We give the following card rates, with 25 per cent. discount:

6x8 and 8x10	$4 00	14x14 and 14x24	$5 50
10x12 and 10x15	4 50	14x26 and 14x30	6 50
10x16 and 10x18	5 00	16x18 and 16x24	5 50
10x20 and 10x24	5 50	18x20 and 18x30	6 50
12x26 and 12x30	6 50	20x20 and 20x30	7 00

WOOL—There is little doing in wool, and we quote unwashed at 28@32c, and tub-washed at 45@50c.

WOODEN WARE—Stocks are ample and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2, "	9 @ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 @ 8 50
Painted B'kts "	2 20@ 2 35
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd "	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1, "	10 50@
" " 2, "	9 50@
" " 3, "	8 50@
Assorted	9 50@
Wash-boards "	2 40@ 2 60
Selves "	1 75@ 2 50

WHISKY—Raw is quiet at 88@89c., tax paid; rectified ranges from $1 to $1 20, as to proof. Copper whisky is in good demand and we note sale of 500 barrels steam and pure copper to go to a Western market. We quote steam copper, season of 1870, at $1 20@$1 50; season of 1869 at $1 50@$2; season of 1868 at $2 50@$3. Pure Copper—season of 1870, $1 50@$2; season of 1869, $2 15@$2 75; season of 1868, $3@$3 75.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

There has been a good demand for all grades of tobacco during the week and prices have shown scarcely any change whatever. All samples which would do for manufacturing have sold readily, and buyers for the various home markets have purchased liberally. Buyers for foreign markets have also purchased in considerable quantities, and will hold awaiting events in Europe. The following is an exhibit of sales for the week ending this evening and for the current tobacco year:

Warehouses.	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	300	11,410
Louisville House	181	8,542
Ninth-street House	89	6,672
Farmers' House	71	5,625
Boone House	85	5,503
Planters' House	23	1,811
Hhds	749	39,563

The probabilities now are that the sales for the current year ending October 31st will exceed 41,000 hhds. The sales to-day amounted to 104 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 40 hhds: 4 hhds Missouri leaf at $22, 11 75, 9 20, 9; 2 hhds Trigg county common leaf at 8 30 and 8 30; 1 hhd Trigg county lugs at 6 30; 1 hhd Trimble county common leaf at 8 40; 1 hhd Pendleton county common leaf at 8 75; 1 hhd Breckinridge county common leaf at 8 70; 29 hhds Breckinridge county redried lugs at 7 60, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 50, 7 60, 7 50, 7 40, 7 35, 7 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge frozen at 5 65.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 29 hogsheads: 5 hhds Warrick county Indiana leaf at $10 75, 10 50, 10 10 and 9 30; 6 hhds Ohio county leaf at $9 40, 8 85, 7 90, 7 80, 7 90 and 7; 4 hhds Ohio county lugs at $6 40, 6 55, 6, and 5 95; 5 hhds Graves county lugs at $7 80, 8 70, 6 90, 6 50, and 6 50; 5 hhds Cumberland county low leaf at $10, 8 90, 8 70, 8 40, and 8; 4 hhds McLeane county lugs at $8 10, 7 80, 7, and 6 40.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 2 hhds Indiana common leaf at $7 20, 7 10; 1 hhd Allen county good leaf at $10; 7 hhds Barren county lugs and leaf at $8 40, 9 40, 7 70, 8 60, 7 20, 10 50, 9 70; 1 hhd factory at $7.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 6 hhds Warren county leaf, $6 to 8 90: 2 hhds Butler county lugs, $5 50, 6; 2 hhds Grayson county lugs, $5 40, 5 65.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 8 hhds Breckinridge county common to good lugs, from $6 20 to 8 80; 2 hhds Taylor county good lugs, $7 50 to 8 00.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

A fair business has been transacted in this department during the week, and we note an advance in brown sheetings and in most of the brands of prints. The trade is working up to the largest expectation of dealers, and stocks in every respect are meeting the wants of buyers. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	
Cannelton	13½
G't Western	13
Anchor	13
Penn Mills	13
Laurel Hill	13
Macon	13
Tallassee	13
Kennedale	13
Eastern standards	
Osnaburgs, 7-8	15@17
do 4-4	20
Pepperell E, fine	13½
do R	13
do O	11½
do N	10½
BLEACHED.	
Blackstone	14½
Hope	14
Langdon, 36 inch	15
do 34 inch	13
Lonsdale	17
Wamsutta	22½
N. Y. Mills	24
Pepperell 6-4	30
do 7-4	35
do 9-4	45
do 10-4	47½
WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Common colors	60
High colors	10
CANTON FLANNEL.	
Hamilton brown	20
Amoskeag	22
CAMBRICS.	
Paper	10@11
Glazed	7 @10
PRINTS.	
Allens	12
Amoskeag	10½
Cocheco	13
Dunnels A	12½
Lon. mourning	11
Merrimac D	12½
do W	13
do chintz	13
Pacific	12
Spragues fancy	12½
do frock	13
Bedford	8
American	12
Dunnels fancy	12½
Garners	12

Arnolds	9@9½
Hamiltons	12½
Lancaster	12
Richmonds	12½
Wamsutta	8
Gloucester	12
TICKINGS.	
Conestoga, m'd	24
do extra	28
Everett	30
Falls City	27
do A	30
do A A	35
do A A A	40
Minnehaha	37½
STRIPES.	
Amoskeag	22
Albany	20
American	14½
Jewett City	14½
BROWN DRILLS.	
Starr A	16
Pepperell	16½
Laconia	16½
Winthrop	14
DENIMS.	
Ogden A brown	18
Albany blue	14
Amoskeag	27
GINGHAMS.	
Glasgow	16
Lancaster	17
Hartford	14
Scotch	22½@27½
CORSET JEANS.	
Bates	11½
Pepperell	14
Amoskeag	14
do sateen	16
SPOOL COTTON.	
Clark's 6-cord	80
do enameled	50
Stafford Bros	40
Brooks	80
Green & Daniels	40@45
Stewart's	40
J. & P. Coats	80
Hadley	70
Willimantic, 6 cd	75
do enameled	40
JEANS.	
Kentucky	40@65
Eastern	20@75

Louisville Drug Market.

There is a decidedly firmer feeling in goods in this department imported from France, but dealers have not advanced quotations. The trade in drugs and medicines is active, and stocks large. We reproduce previous quotations as fairly representing the market:

Alcohol	$2 00	@ 2 10
Alum	5	@ 6
Calomel, lb	1 05	@ 1 10
Camphor, lb	83	@ 85
Cochineal, lb	1 10	@ 1 15
Chloroform, lb	1 25	@ 1 30
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½	@
Copperas, kegs, lb	3¼	@
Cream Tartar, pure	43	@ 45
Gum Opium, lb	11 75	@12 00
Indigo, lb	1 50	@ 1 60
Licorice, Calab, lb	45	@ 48
Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	42	@ 45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	8 75	@
Madder, lb	18	@ 20
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 50	@ 2 60
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35	@ 1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25	@ 3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 50	@
Oil, tanners', gallon	80	@ 85
Oil, bergamot, pound	6	@ 6 25
Oil, cassia, pound	3 75	@ 4 00
Oil, lemon, pound	3 60	@ 3 80
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 40	@ 2 45
Rosin, bbl	3 50	@ 6 00
Soap, castile, Fr	16	@ 17
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6¼	@ 6¾
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6	@ 6¼
Soda, sal, pound	4¼	@ 5
Soda, ash, pound	5¼	@ 6
Salts, epsom, pound	5¼	@
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80	@ 85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 25	@15 50
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz	16 25	@16 50
Sulphur, roll, pound	5	@ 6
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	11	@ 12
Saltpeter, pure, pound	18	@ 20
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	48	@ 50
Turpentine, cans, gallon		@ 55
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4	@ ..
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5	@ 5½

Louisville Retail Market.

The retail markets have been fairly supplied with the articles embraced in our list, and prices have undergone no essential change. Meats are in good supply and steady. Apples are abundant. Peaches are in fair supply and firm. We quote:

Meats—	
Beef—rib roast, per lb	12 @15 c
Beef—sirloin steak, per lb	15 @15 c
Fresh mutton, per lb	10 @17 c
Fresh lamb, per lb	@12½c
Fresh veal, per lb	15 @25 c
Fresh pork, per lb	15 c
Corned beef, per lb	8 @10 c
Ham, per lb	25 @30 c
Pickled Pork, per lb	20 c
Dried beef, per lb	25 @28 c
Breakfast bacon, per lb	
Poultry—spring chickens, per dozen,	$4 00.
Chickens, each,	35@40c
Fish—	
Lake fish, per lb	12½c
River fish, per lb	8 c
Fruits—	
Peaches, per quart	10@15c
Apples, per half peck	25c
Lemons, per doz	75@$1
Oranges, per doz	40c@$1
Pears, per half peck	30c
Plums, per gallon	40@50c
Grapes, per lb	10@15c
Vegetables—	
Butter Beans, per quart	20c
Sweet Potatoes, per measure	10c
Green Corn, per dozen	12c
Tomatoes, per quart	5c
Potatoes, per half peck	15c
Turnips, per bunch	2½c
Carrots, per bunch	2½c
Beets, per bunch	5c
Cabbages, per head	3@ 5c
Onions, per quart	10c
Cucumbers, each	1c
Squashes, each	2½c
Watermelon	@10c
Canteloupes	@10c
Snap beans, per measure	10c
Butter, &c.—	
Honey, per lb	25@35c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30c
Choice yellow solid packed, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do., per lb	15@20c
Cheese, per lb	17½@20c
Eggs, fresh, per doz	23@25c
Wood—Beech, per cord	$5 00

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales made by Elias Levi at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market streets, for the week ending September 17, 1870:

Work horse, $85; blind horse, 5; cart horse, 29; cart horse, 28; dray horse, 35; pair buggy horses, 250; buggy and harness horse, 114 50; hack horse, 65; express horse, 65; work horse, 50; express mare, 20; dray horse, 73 50; work horse, 30; work horse, 10 50; cart horse, 30; wagon horse, 25; saddle horse, 75; saddle colt, 70; work horse, 42; wagon horse, 42 50; cart horse, 35; dray horse, 19 50; express wagon horse, 38 50; cart horse, 35; wagon horse, 45.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, Sept. 16, 1870.

The receipts, sales and transactions in the live stock market during the past week ending this evening have been large, and drovers have had a hard week in disposing of their stock, and in many cases they claim that they have lost money in their transactions.

CATTLE—The receipts have been large, consisting mostly of the common and inferior grades. There is always at this season of the year a large accumulation of this class of stock in the yards, which have to be worked off to feeders, butchers and speculators, and when drovers meet with an overstocked market they are compelled to sell their stock at very low prices, and, consequently, they are forced, in many cases, to loose money in their operations. But when they handle the better grades they find a ready market and a profit in their transactions. For these reasons we have time and again advised drovers to handle nothing but good stock, if they expected to make money. We now give grades and prices: Fancy grades, none on the market. Fair shipping beeves were in demand, and sold readily at fair prices. They consist of smooth, fleshy steers, weighing from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds, and sell at $6 to $7. Oxen that are fat sell at $5 to $6. Good butcher stuff, such as fat, smooth cows, steers and heifers, weighing from 800 to 1,200 pounds, sell at $5 50 to $6 00; second quality consists of fair, fleshy stuff, and sells at $4 50 to $5 00; common rough steers and heifers and thin cows, sell at $2 75 to $3 50 per 100 pounds gross. Fresh milkers sell as to quality, with but few on sale, and but little demand, at $30 to $60.

SHEEP—The market has been overstocked with common and inferior stuff, and a few remain over unsold. We quote for heavy fat wethers weighing from 120 to 140 lbs, $4 50 to $5 50; second quality, for feeding, $4 to . When they weigh 90 to 110 lbs, mixed lots sell at $1 to $1 75 per head. Lambs are in better demand, and sell at $3 to $3 50 for the best lots, while common sell at $1 50 to $2 50 per head.

HOGS—The receipts have increased in the last few days, and the market is on the decline, and we look, as the season advances, to see it gradually decline to $7 or $8 for heavy hogs. There is now no doubt but what the hog crop will be large, as corn in great abundance abounds in every county in the State. These are our notions about the future market. We quote for heavy, well-fatted, weighing 250 to 300 pounds, $9 00 to $9 75; second quality, $8 50 to $8 75 per one hundred pounds gross. Shippers are still buying and shipping East.

Horses and mules are now arriving every day on their way South. We have shipped from our pens during the past week seventeen car loads. The market South is reported slow, but good, heavy stock is said to sell at fair prices.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	1,159
Sheep	1,503
Hogs	740
Horses and mules	313
Total	3,715

New York Stock and Money Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—P. M.

The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is nominal.

Bank statement—Decrease in loans $3,288,031, specie $2,201,158, circulation $146,442, deposits $3,372,514, increase in legal-tenders $900,3337.

Gold 114@114⅛. The carrying rates were 1@5 per cent, and for borrowing 1-64 to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $19,000,000.

Government bonds—The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113¾@114
Coupons of '62	112⅝@112⅞
Coupons of '64	111⅝@111⅞
Coupons of '65	112 @112¼
Do new	110¾@110⅞
Coupons of '68	110¾@110⅞
Ten-forties	106⅛@106¼
Currency 6's	111⅜@111½

State securities are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

New Tenn... 60 @	Old N. Car... 50 @
New Virg'a.. 65½@	New N. Car. 28¾@
Old Virg'ia.. 65 @	

The stock market is steady. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	60	Pittsburg	104½
Cumberland	30	Northwestern	82½
Western U. Tel	34½	Do preferred	87½
Quicksilver	5	Rock Island	116½
Mariposa	5	N. Jersey Cen't	108
Do preferred	10½	St. Paul	63½
Adams Express	65½	Do preferred	81½
Wells & Fargo	39½	Tol. & Wabash	52½
American Ex	42½	Do preferred	75
U. S. Express	38½	Fort Wayne	94½
Pacific Mail	43½	Terre Haute	24
N. Y. Cent'l, con	92½	Do preferred	58
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	88½	Chi. & Alton	112½
Erie	23½	Do preferred	113
Erie preferred	46	Ohio & Mis'sippi	34½
Harlem	133½	C. C. and C	79½
Do preferred	135	Burlington	150
Reading	96½	Lake Shore	92½
Mic'n Central	118		

Sub-treasury balance, gold	$60,647,663
Do. do. do. currency	9,053,087
Exports of specie for the week	810,465

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry Goods	$3,220,418
General merchandise	3,143,581

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower, with sales of 680 bales of middling uplands at 19¾c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 5@10c; sales of 31,000 bbls; receipts 21,000 bbls; superfine spring $4 85; winter $5 05; extra spring $5 25; extra winter $5 30; family do $5 75; white extra $5 75@6 25; round-hoop Ohio $5 25@6 25; St. Louis $5 30@8. Rye flour $4 15@5 75. Cornmeal is quiet. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 3@4c; sales of 100,000 bush; receipts 39,000 bush; No 1 Chicago spring $1 28@1 30; No 2 do $1 29@1 50; winter red and amber $1 34@1 37, the latter an extreme price, white Michigan $1 53@1 57. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Corn, the demand is fair and prices have advanced 1@2c, with sales of 51,000 bush; receipts 44,000 bush; No 1 mixed 87@88c; No 2 mixed 84c; white 85c. Oats, the demand is good at full prices, with sales of 48,000 bush; receipts 318,000 bush; Western 48@53c; Ohio 51@55c. Coal is unchanged. Leather is in fair request; South American 28@31½c. Wool is dull, with sales of 400,000 lbs of domestic fleece at 35@52½c; pulled 22½@40c. Hay is steady. Hops are quiet and unchanged at 12@20c. Sugar, the market is steady, with a moderate demand; sales of 709 hhds at 8½@10c for Cuba, and 8¾@10c for Porto Rico. Molasses is dull and prices are nominal. Rice is dull but unchanged. Petroleum, the market is steady, with a moderate demand; crude 13¼c and refined 25½c. Copper is unchanged; Ingot 21@21½c. Pig iron $30@36. Bar iron is firm at $75. Nails are steady. Mess pork $26; prime $23 a 23 50. Beef is unchanged. Bulk meats are dull and unchanged. Beef hams, in pickle, $19@20. Lard is dull but unchanged, sales of 275 tierces steam at 15¾c and kettle rendered at 16@16½c. Butter is steady, with a moderate demand for Western at 20@31c. Cheese is steady, with a moderate demand at 5@14½c. Spirits turpentine is quiet at 39½@40c. Freights to Liverpool are firmer: flour per steamer 2s 3d: wheat 8½@8¾d. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 86½@87½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the demand is fair for export and market firm. Wheat, is quiet and unchanged in every respect; No 2 Chicago spring $1 10@1 14; winter red and amber $1 34@1 35½. Rye is dull and nominal. Oats are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn is in fair demand and market firm; mixed 85½@86½. Pork is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Beef is firm. Lard is quiet and unchanged; prime steam 15¼@15½c. Eggs are quiet at 29@30c.

DRY GOODS—Three thousand packages of domestic cottons are advertised at the lowest cost price. Printing cloths are reduced to 7½c. The demand is active for other goods, which are scarce and firm. Yard wide brown sheetings 10½@11c. Bleached muslins 12½@14c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Tobacco is heavy and slow. Cotton is nominal. Hemp and bagging are unchanged; rope, none here and none making. Flour, there is more doing at unchanged prices: superfine $4@4 15; double extra $4 50@4 75; triple extra $5@5 50. Wheat, spring dull at 90c; No 2 red fall dull at $1 05; No 1 do $1 12½@1 16. Corn is unchanged at 60@63c for mixed; 64@66c for yellow; 73@75½c for fancy white. Oats are unchanged at 40@44c for mixed and white. Barley is firm for the best qualities at 85@95c for prime to choice. Rye is quiet at 65c for prime. Highwines are dull at 89c. Provisions are dull and drooping: mess pork $26. Bacon shoulders 14@14½c; clear rib 16¾@17c, and clear sides 17¾@18c the outside prices for order lots. Lard is dull at 15½c for choice steam. Cattle are unchanged at 5@7½c for good to choice. Hogs are better at 8½@9½c. Receipts of flour 7,000 bbls, wheat 12,400 bush, corn 4,000 bush, oats 13,100 bush, barley 2,360 bush, rye 400 bush, cattle 900 head, hogs 350 head.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Flour, the demand is light, but holders are firm; family $5 40@5 60. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; red $1 10@1 15; white $1 25@1 30. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm at 70@72c. Oats, the demand is good at full prices, 33@43c. Rye is dull but unchanged. Barley is dull but unchanged. Petroleum is dull and unchanged. Cotton, middling 19½c. Tobacco market steady, with a moderate demand. Whisky is dull and prices are nominal at 96@97c. Mess pork $26@26 25. Lard 15c. Bulk meats, full prices are asked, but there is no demand, 12½@14½c. Bacon is in fair demand at lower rates; shoulders 14½c; sides 18½c for clear rib; 17½c for clear sides; hams, sugar-cured 24@24½c. Butter is dull but unchanged. Potatoes dull and unchanged. Lard oil dull and prices have declined to $1 15@1 18. Linseed oil is dull and prices nominal at 90c. Cloverseed is heavy; the receipts depress the market; 8@10c is offered. Exchange is steady.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Exchange is firm. Flour is steady, with a moderate demand at $4 12½@5 50 for extra. Wheat, the demand is active and prices have advanced 1¼@1½c: $1 09 for No 2 spring. Corn is excited and prices are 2¼@2½c higher; 62@66c for No 2 mixed. Oats, the demand is active and prices have advanced ½@1c: 37¼@37½c for No 2. Rye, the demand is fair and prices have advanced ½c: sales at 71c for No 2. Barley, the demand is fair and prices have advanced ½@1½c; sales at $1 09 for No 2. Whisky, the market is steady, with a fair demand at 85c. Lard, the market is steady with a fair demand at 16c. Hogs 8½@9½c. Cattle dull and prices are drooping at 2½@5½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat is dull and prices are nominal; Indiana $1 30@1 35; white $1 40@1 45. Rye, the market is steady, with a moderate demand at 86@88c. Corn, the market is steady, with a moderate demand; yellow 94c; mixed 88@90c. Pork is dull but unchanged at $27 25@28. Lard 16@16½c. Whisky is dull but unchanged at 89@90c. Petroleum, the market is steady with a moderate demand; crude 15c; refined 25½c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.—Petroleum, crude, the demand is fair and market firm, with sales of 1,000 bbls for September at 10c; on the spot 9¾@9½c: September 9¾c; seller all the year 9c bid; buyer all the year 10c bid. The Oil Producers' Report makes the August daily average production 16,773 bbls. Refined, the market is steady, with a fair demand; sales of 4,000 bbls for 1st of November at 24c; 500 bbls for October at 25c; on the spot 25½@25½c; September 25½@25½c; October 25c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Flour is in demand at full prices; superfine $5 37½; double extra $6@6 25; triple extra $6 25@7. Corn is dull but unchanged; mixed 88@90c; white 92c. Oats are dull and prices a shade lower; St. Louis 50@57c. Bran $1. Hay, prime $28; choice $29@30. Pork is unchanged. Bacon shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 18½c and clear sides 19½c; hams, sugar-cured 24½c. Lard, tierce 17¼c; keg is scarce at 20½@21c. Other articles are unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Flour, the demand is active and prices have advanced; superfine $5@5 50. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; winter red $1 30@1 35. Corn, yellow 90@92c. Oats are dull but unchanged at 48@50c. Rye 60@75c. Provisions are quiet and unchanged. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 90c.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 17.—Cotton is dull and nominal; receipts 773 bales; exports 969 bales. Flour is steady; superfine $5. Corn market is stiffer at 85@90c. Oats 48c. Hay $21@24. Bran $18. Mess pork is nominal. Lard is unchanged. Bacon is weak; shoulders 15c; sides 18½@19½c.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVES. Day.	ARRIVES. Nt't	CLOSES. Day.	CLOSES. Nt't
Cin. & Eastern...	3:00 A.M. 12:30 3:20 P.M.	10:30	8:15	10:00 12:30
Indianapolis and Chicago........	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis..........	8:30	9:30	1:00	9:15 12:00
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans........	7:00 A.M.	10:30	7:30 A.M. 2:00 P.M.	
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7:00 A.M. 2:00	10:30	7:30 A.M. 2:00 P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad.........	2:30	......	......	12:00
Bardstown Br'ch.	8:00	......	2:00	......
Lexington and Frankfort......	11:20	7:00	2:00	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails				12:00
Cincinnati Mail Boats..........	6:30	......	9:00	......
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays).........				
New Albany.....	6:30 3:00	9:30	9:00 1:30	12:00
Jeffersonville.....	7:00 A.M. 1:00		1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails......	1:00			12:00
Shelbyville........	11:20	7:00	2:00	12:00
Taylorsville St'g. (Leaves Tues., Thurs. & Sat.)..	12:30			12:00
Mt. Washington Stage. (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)........	12:00			12:00
Shawneetown Stage. (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)........				12:00

TELEGRAMS.

In Terre Haute, on Saturday evening, Washington Fag, while drunk, stabbed Adam Serbar, inflicting wounds from which he cannot possibly recover. Fag is in custody.

A defalcation in the Baltimore Customhouse by the Deputy Collector was reported yesterday. Rumor places the amount from $140,000 to $200,000. An investigation is being made by the special agent of the Treasury Department.

William Henry was, yesterday, at Evans, Colorado, detected in the act of committing a rape on the person of a little girl about nine years old, daughter of Judge Hughes, of that place. While being conveyed to the jail he was forcibly taken from the officer by a crowd of citizens and tarred and feathered and driven out of town.

The Foreign News.

Severe fighting is reported near Paris, in which French troops from the fortifications have met the advance guards of the Prussians and in most cases defeated them. The main body of the Prussian army has not, however, arrived so close to the city.

The dispatches this morning give further details of the advance of the Italians on Rome, but their occupation of that city, though inevitable and close at hand, is not announced.

The prospects of peace are reported more favorable than since the beginning of the war. Bismarck has agreed to receive Favre informally, and the latter has proceeded to the Prussian headquarters.

A Deserted Wife's Trials.

Mary Donnely, the woman who has been traveling all over the country in search of her husband, who she desires to have arrested on a charge of bigamy, is again in trouble. She says that her husband's fellow-laborers here have been conspiring against her good character, and she has taken out a peace warrant against one of them. There is little doubt that the husband, Mike Donnely, has been guilty of the crime of bigamy, as Mrs. D. has her marriage certificate and other papers to show that she was married to Mike at Little Falls, New York, by Father Constantine, on the 8d of July, 1867, and there are no documents to show that any divorce has been applied for or granted. Previous to leaving this city Mike wrote to wife No. 2 at Chicago, asking her to come here, and wife No. 1 learning this has been watching the trains for several days, but the usurper of her happiness has evidently been posted in regard to the turn of events, as she fails to put in an appearance.

So far Mike has been able to avoid an arrest, as his whereabouts are unknown. Mrs. Donnely fights against hope with a pertinacity truly commendable, and expresses an earnest confidence in her ultimate success.

West Madison Street Presbyterian Chapel.

The new chapel just erected by the Presbyterians on the corner of West Madison and Twenty-second streets was dedicated yesterday afternoon. Two lots, each 30 by 160 feet, were generously donated by the children of the late venerable Hugh Ferguson, and the chapel has been built on the rear of the lot, reserving the point on West Madison for the large church edifice when it shall be needed. The chapel is a neat frame building, with and open roof within, and may be seated to accommodate two or three hundred people. It is a good sign of the material progress of the western part of the city to see a church built upon what was a corn-field four or five years ago; and not a church only, but many elegant residences. And it is a good sign of the religious activity and zeal of our people that churches are springing up in every quarter.

The dedication services were performed by the Rev. Drs. Humphrey, McKee and Hayes. Dr. Humphrey stated that within less than four years the Assembly Presbyterians have built or purchased five mission chapels in this city.

A Negro Woman Driven from her Home, and Her Place Filled by a White Woman.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, a negro woman, who lives with her husband on Green street, near First, called upon the police to assist her in gaining possession of her domicile. From her statement, it appears that her husband had become enamored of a white woman, a representative of the lowest order of the *demi monde*, and had ejected his lawful wife from his home and taken to his bosom the woman of fairer complexion. The black woman protested against this summary disposition of her rights, and called upon the police, to whom the negro man refused admittance. The black woman had the sympathy of her own sex and race, who gathered around the house in great numbers, and expressed a determination to stay there till the parties came out, and then to mete out to them proper punishment. As there was no riot or disturbance, the police left the parties in this condition, and up to one o'clock the darker women were doing guard duty, and were watching vigilantly.

A Lost Girl.

Yesterday a very respectably dressed lady applied at the office of the Chief of Police for assistance in reclaiming her daughter, a handsome girl of sixteen years of age, who left home on Friday last, and, it is said, entered a house of ill-fame on Walnut street, between West and Eleventh. The house indicated was searched by the police, but the girl could not be found, though it was admitted that she had visited the house. The old lady was in great distress at the wayward course of her daughter, and was inclined to resort to the most extreme measures to lead her from the evil ways which she had chosen. Nearly every house of ill-fame in the city was searched, but without success.

Beck and Brown.

Hon. J. B. Beck and Wm. Brown, Esq., candidates for Congress in the Seventh district, are announced to speak as follows:

Danville, Monday, Sept. 19th.
Perryville, Tuesday, Sept. 20th.
Hustonville, Wednesday, Sept. 21st.
Highland, Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Crab Orchard, Friday, Sept. 23d.
Stanford, Saturday, Sept. 24th.
Winchester, Monday, Sept. 26th.

Not in the Field.

It has been much talked of that John G. Baxter will be a candidate for the presidency of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. We are authorized to say that Mayor Baxter is not, and will not be, a candidate for that office. He has never entertained any such intention.

Missionary Meeting.

There will be a missionary meeting held by the Church of Christ at the Crossroads Church, in Harrison county, Ind., six miles south of Corydon, eight miles north of Mauckport, commencing at 8 o'clock on Friday before the fourth Lord's Day in September, 1870. All the friends of the missionary cause, of Louisville and elsewhere, are especially requested to attend.

P. S. Persons desiring to attend the meeting will ship to Mauckport, Ind., where they will have conveyance to and from the meeting free of charge. ELDER WESLEY DAVIDSON.

A Stock Exchange.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

There is certainly no Western city of the population, wealth, and intelligence of Louisville that is so sadly deficient and backward in the matter of public business institutions, such as a merchants' exchange, board of brokers, and stock exchange, institutions which regulate and give life and an impetus to all branches of trade. So important a part do the regular brokers, in all branches of trade, play in commercial affairs in England, and in all parts of Europe, that no business transactions of any magnitude can be successfully accomplished without their aid. The same is now the case in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and most of our large cities.

With our many banks, banking institutions, insurance companies and railroads, we have no public place (other than a furniture auction store) where even our local stocks and securities can be bought and sold, nor is there one professional stock broker in Louisville. There are many holders of local and other stocks and bonds, among whom are widow ladies and guardians of minor children and estates, who, if compelled by necessity or otherwise, to dispose of their interests in such securities would be forced to a sacrifice, simply for want of a public market where such securities could be readily and advantageously sold, and where a market price would be created through public competition in bids.

☞ A correspondent describing the battle of the 15th of August, in front of Metz, says: "There were critical moments during the fight. One, about 7 o'clock, when the left center, where the First and Second divisions united, nearly all the officers were struck down. The division of General Von Bentheim siezed the moment. He saw one of his men in the heat of the fight coolly smoking a cigar. It impressed the General. Hurrying up to the soldier, he called out: 'Give me a light,' ignited a cigar, and, gathering up his shaken battalions, cigar in mouth and sword in hand, he again led forward his decimated forces."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE city was very quiet last night.

MOSQUITOES are taking their last savage sucks.

BUFFALO gnats, in large quantities, appeared last night.

YESTERDAY was the brightest, sunniest Sunday of the season.

THE Chapman troupe will leave for Lexington this morning.

A RABID dog was killed in the southern portion of the city on Saturday.

FIRST street, between Main and Market, is being repaired with broken stone.

EXCAVATIONS for the Fifth street sewer have been commenced in the square between Jefferson and Green.

THE improvement of Second street, from Main to the river, with the Nicolson pavement, is progressing rapidly.

THE New York Store has been beautified externally recently, and adds greatly to the appearance of that vicinity.

A SPECIAL train on the Louisville and Lexington railroad took home many visitors to the recent fair yesterday morning.

A RUMORED duel between a chronic candidate for Congress and a young man of this city is probably nothing but a good joke.

THE attendance at the churches yesterday was unusually large in consequence of the presence of so many strangers in the city.

THE funeral of W. W. Thixton, the young man who committed suicide on Friday morning, was largely attended yesterday afternoon.

WM. ARTERBURN, who is in the habit of lounging around houses of prostitution, was arrested yesterday as a suspected felon. He is an old offender.

NEW excursion cars made their appearance on the Walnut-street railway line yesterday. They are an improvement on the old-style cars of the same class.

A SMALL-SIZED skirmish occurred at Lion Garden late yesterday afternoon in which a policeman ran against the fist of a much larger man and fell down.

THE names of M. Brandesnel, surrendered by his bail, and Sam Wolf, Julius Hawkins, and Fred. Mike, for drunkenness, appeared on the jail slate last night.

A LITTLE girl while walking a plank across the muddy sediment in the bottom of the old canal, fell off yesterday afternoon, and came near suffocating before assistance reached her.

THE following persons formed a quintette of drunks that sang "The Little Brown Jug" in police station No. 1 last night: Thos. Arterburn, John Mitchell, Billy Nutts, John Cannon and Wm. Kelly.

OFFICERS Cross and Herrick, of police district No. 2, arrested James Lyle and J. H. May yesterday at the instance of David Woods, who charges them with stealing $6. All the parties are charcoal colored.

A PARTY of wags played a joke on the United States Hotel, about midnight last night, by building a fence around the doors of the saloon by placing the chairs in an inclined position along the iron grating.

EIGHTY-THREE years ago yesterday, the Constitution of the United States was adopted by the Federal Convention at Philadelphia, and referred to the conventions of the separate States for concurrence.

TWO youths living in the East End resorted to the rear of the L. C. & L. car shops yesterday to settle a dispute *a la* fist and scull. They both went home with eyes the color of an old-fashioned postage stamp.

A HORSE attached to a light buggy attracted much attention on West Jefferson street late yesterday afternoon by running away. The buggy was unoccupied, and when last seen was in great danger of being wrecked.

RICHARD BAKER, a young man living in Smoketown, went home, yesterday, in an intoxicated condition, and began an indiscriminate abuse of his mother and other members of her family. He was arrested and locked up.

WM. THOMAS was arrested yesterday for drunkenness, and upon searching him the officers found a pistol in his trowsers. The charge against him on the slate was a plain d. and having concealed weapons on his person.

PARTIES wishing to visit Kansas have an opportunity of doing so by taking the excursion train which leaves Indianapolis at noon on Tuesday, the 20th inst. Tickets are good for thirty days, and are furnished for the round trip at half the usual rates.

A FIGHT occurred on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, about 8 o'clock last night, in which a man named Farley was badly used up about the head. It seems he attempted to attack a young man with a knife and by accident dropped it from his hand, whereupon his antagonist jumped upon and whipped him.

A GENTLEMAN just returned from New York says that he stood at the door of Stewart's all one day, took critical notes of the promenaders on Broadway and the gay frequenters of the famous Central Park, and comes back fully satisfied that in natural beauty and grace, and in taste and style of dress, the ladies of Louisville far surpass the fashionable dames and 'demoiselles of the great metropolis.

THE rumor is afloat in the country press to the effect that Gen. Humphrey Marshall intends running as an independent candidate against Mr. Winchester. The report is at least premature. We understand that he is taking no steps whatever towards making such a race, but that a sufficiently strong manifestation of public opinion in his favor to justify even remote hope of success would be very apt to "bring him out."

BASE BALL.

Fisler and Sensenderfer, of the Athletics, each had a finger broken in the game with the Mutuals on Thursday.

The game at Chicago Saturday, between the White Stockings and the Forest Citys of Cleveland, was one of the most interesting and exciting of the season. The Clevelands led the first part of the game, and the eighth inning closed a tie. The following is the score by innings:

Innings..............	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago..............	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	2	—9
Forest Citys.........	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—7

The accident to Mills, in the Mutual-Athletic game, is thus described by the N. Y. Herald:

When McBride went to bat he struck a foul ball, which glanced off from his bat right into Charley Mills' right eye, hurting it so badly that in less than two minutes it was entirely closed up. After vainly endeavoring to get it open, so that he could see to resume his position, he was taken over into the club-house, where Dr. Brady lanced it and drew the blood out, the game in the meantime being resumed, with Hatfield catching, Bagler at short, and McMahon in center field. Of course after the accident there was apparently little or no show for the "Mutes," but in the fourth inning Charlie returned, having got his eye open, and the game went on pretty much as usual, although the foul balls were not so well attended to as they would have been under other circumstances.

Chicago base ball circles are excited by the everlasting nigger question. In relation to a home base ball tournament in progress there last week, the Evening Journal of that city takes up the cudgel for the "culler'd gemmen:"

The tournament commenced last week, but in such a manifestly unfair maner that we have refrained from making the slightest reference thereto. There is a base ball club in this city composed entirely of colored young men, employed as waiters at the hotels. They are gentlemanly in appearance and deportment—and can play ball. They can beat, we really believe, any amateur club in Chicago, and this belief is shared by all who saw their game with the Rockfords, at Ogden park, two or three weeks ago. This club, the Blue Stockings, was not permitted to enter the lists in competition for the amateur championship of Chicago. The other clubs, or some of them, objected, and the Blue Stockings were ruled out. No one who is at all acquainted with the material of most of the amateur clubs of Chicago will believe that the colored boys were ruled out because of any apprehension that the respectability of social position of the white chaps would suffer from being brought in contact with them. The facts are antagonistic to such a theory. The fear that the colored club would defeat them and win the amateur championship of Chicago, alone influenced these clubs to rule out the Blue Stockings. Well, the tournament has been a regular failure—a perfect fizzle. Not more than a score of people have witnessed one of the games, and the tournament treasury is as empty as space. If the colored club had been admitted, the novelty of the thing, allied to the extreme probability that the colored boys would successively defeat the white clubs, would have attracted thousands of spectators. It is to be hoped that those firms which have offered prizes to the champion amateur club will withdraw their offers until a tournament of all the amateur clubs shall have decided which is the champion club.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

The eminent American comedian, Mr. J. S. Clarke, commences a short engagement on to-night, in his masterly impersonation of Major Wellington De Boots, in the comedy of "A Widow Hunt." From among the number of notices of the press in regard to the manner in which Mr. Clarke has been received since his return from Europe, we clip the following from Harper's Magazine, written by George William Curtis:

"Mr. Clarke is a dramatic artist of unquestionable genius. He is a comic actor; but it is not genteel comedy, nor broad comedy, nor grotesque comedy, nor farcical comedy that he plays, but joyous comedy; joyous, elegant and intellectual, and of the most delicate, sensitive, pure humor. The purity of his comedy is as remarkable as the same quality in Dickens or Irving. It is not clouded with a moral purpose; it is fun for the sake of fun; but so human that the moral effect is sure. With his shrewd instinct, infinite play of humor, intellectual perception, and natural elegance, Mr. Clarke is a comedian of the best and purest school, and by far the finest artist that has been seen upon these boards since Rachel."

Masonic Temple.

The concert for the benefit of the Lauderdale Springs Orphans' Home will take place at Masonic Temple to-night. The programme for the occasion embraces a choice selection of musical gems. Professors St. Clair, Horn, and others have kindly consented to assist, and the concert will doubtless be one of the finest of the season. The object to which the proceeds will be applied, the rearing of the orphans of fallen Confederate soldiers, is one dear to every Southern heart and will enlist the sympathy of every friend of humanity.

The Judson Female Institute.

The presence of Capt. S. Adams Lee, who is here in the interest of the Judson Female Institute, located at Marion, Ala., has already been noted. President Battle, of the Institute, proposes to educate, free of charge, the daughters of fallen Confederate soldiers, and to do this aid is required. A quarterly paper will be issued by the Institute; also an annual directory, of which ten thousand copies will be circulated gratuitously. Every person contributing ten dollars or over in cash or merchandise will have his card inserted in both the quarterly and the annual, and, as an advertisement, will be worth hundreds of dollars. Capt. Lee brings letters to some of our most respectable citizens. He also has a letter from his kinsman, that eminent Christian gentleman, Gen. R. E. Lee, who fully approves of his mission.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Dr. Stuart Robinson on Apostacy and Christian Prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Rivers on Redemption and the Destination of the Soul.

Two Interesting Discourses.

Yesterday was a beautiful Sabbath day, and the various churches in the city were unusually well attended. For the benefit of those were so unfortunate as to be unable to be present, we publish abstracts of some of the discourses delivered yesterday morning.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The congregation at this church was very large and attentive. Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, the pastor, preached as follows:

Heb. 10: 21-27—And having a High Priest over the house of God. Let us, &c.

I cite the closing verses of the text not with a view to any present exposition of them, but simply because this solemn conclusion, after setting forth the ground of Christian faith, the nature of the interior Christian life, and the proper outward development of it, may the more solemnly impress our minds while we are considering the several truths of the preceding part of the text. For surely it must give a most solemn practical aspect to the discussion of those truths to be reminded that they are urged upon us, not theoretically, but in the way of practical warring against apostacy, and all proceed upon the assumption that such as think they are Christ's and yet fail to exhibit to themselves inwardly and the world outwardly these features of the Christian life, are in danger of falling into that estate where there remaineth no more sacrifice for sin.

This passage may be regarded as a remarkably comprehensive epitome of the whole Epistle to the Hebrews, which epistle itself is the elaborate developement of the Gospel of Christ in a form to accommodate it to Jewish habits of thought, by way of guarding Jewish Christians against being seduced into apostacy by enemies of the gospel, who charged it with subverting the Old Testament religion, and taking away from God's people his own appointed ritual of worship so well adapted to enable sinners to worship him aright.

The argument of the whole epistle is just the argument summed up in the text.

1. The gospel theology, just as the old gospel, holds forth a priest sacrificing for sin and still ruling in the house of God.

"Having a High Priest over the house of God."

2. The privilege of the worshipper is still the same of drawing near under the very same condition to commune and find acceptance with God—"Let us draw near with a true heart," &c.

3. And the interior life of the Christian soul being thus sustained, it should have its natural outward development in a steadfast confession of Christ, relying on his promise to sustain us. "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering," &c.

4. And in order both to the vigor of the interior life of the soul and the consistent outward development of it, let us seek not only to love and do good works, but co-operate with and excite others to love and do good. "And let us consider one another to provoke (excite to enthusiasm) unto love and good works." Not be solitary only in our communion with God, but unite in holy fellowship with each other in drawing near to God, and mutual converse to each other—the more earnestly as the days hurry you on to the great day.

"Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together," &c. The language of the passage and the form of its thought are indeed Jewish, being addressed to Jewish Christians. But it is not on that account less easy of comprehension, but just the contrary, in that it borrows the expressions for the internal act of the soul from familiar acts of worship in the old ritual. For how could our relation to Jesus, God the Saviour, be more clearly expressed than in this conception of Him as the reality of which the High Priest of the ancient worship was the shadow in sacrificing, in interceding and in directing all that concerns the approach of a sinner to God? Or how could be expressed more aptly the interior act of the penitent, believing soul than in this conception of one in the old worship, "drawing near" to the locality of Jehovah's visible presence—the brightness between the cherubim overshadowing the mercy seat in the tabernacle? Or how more forcibly give expression to the internal act of the soul by faith, accepting and resting upon the obedience and suffering of Christ, to relieve the conscience of its sense of guilt, than in this allusion to the sprinkling the blood of the sacrifice upon the penitent in the old ritual? Or how more strikingly express the renewal and cleansing of the life by the aid of the Holy Spirit, than by this symbol of the washing or sprinkling with pure water in the old worship, in which the sprinkling with the blood symbolized the internal relief to the conscience and the sprinkling with water the external cleansing of the worshipper?

Taking the apostle's statement and exhortations then, as needing no further exposition, let us proceed to examine ourselves by the several tests, which are here set forth, as at once the true manifestations of the Christian life, and at the same time the tests whereby we may detect tendencies to apostacy and its awful consequences:

1. First of all, and as the basis of all real Christian life, is the distinct apprehension that, for us as sinners, there is no other way and no other hope than in the fact that we "have a great High Priest," through whom only we can approach God. Has this become a living fact to you? or do you yet find yourself wavering between this as one theory and some other vague conception of God as benevolent, and of yourself as not wicked enough to deserve his wrath? For, innumerable as are the repetitions of this truth in various forms in the scripture, yes, though it is the great end of scripture to assert and teach this one fact, yet it is not a truth natural to the sinner. And it is to be feared that, under the teaching of false religion, many who think they are Christians fail in this very first truth and give signs of lapse.

For there is no surer sign of lapse in the heart toward apostasy than a tendency to under-estimate the great truth of Christ, the High Priest, over the house of God. To the ardent and genuine Christian this great truth, with all the elementary truths involved in it, has a value beyond price, for he rests upon them all his hopes of everlasting life. They are no speculations in theology; but he who attacks this truth is felt to be robbing him of his all, and leaving him to eternal bankruptcy. Hence he shrinks on the one hand from the Ritualism that would strip Christ of His Divinity and the soul of its aid from the spirit of God; and on the other hand shrinks from the Ritualism with its fables and legends and symbols so mixed in with the truth of the gospel as to obscure the mediatorial work of Christ, the High Priest, in the mind of the sinner. But, once the tendency in the soul to lapse begins, then its zeal for the truth changes to indifference. Still orthodox enough in his creed, it may be, the lapsing Christian ceases to be alive to the importance of its doctrines. He looks more leniently on the error from which he shrank so before. The honest and earnest attachment to truth begins to seem bigotry; and he mistakes a growing indifference to truth for charity toward others. Is there not reason to fear that a great part of that liberality and charity which parades itself so ostentatiously in our time, is really a lowering sense of the importance of fundamental truth? That the self-styled charity which so lightly regards wrong systems of religion and demands a few mutual concessions as all that is needed to a general shaking of hands between heterodox and orthodox, reformed and unreformed—is after all but a wide-spread indication of tendency to fall away from Christ? But whatever be the case as to the gradual tendencies of the times, brethren, I earnestly exhort you, each for himself to examine, whether your relish for the truth and shrinking from error is not growing languid. 2. But proceeding now to the effect of this truth on the soul, the Apostle adds: "Let us draw near with a true heart," &c. This is the very spring source of all life in his soul. Accepting with unwavering faith the fact that Jesus, as the High Priest for sinner, directs and controls all this matter of sin and its remedy, and coming near in communion with Him, with that work of the spirit symbolized in the act of sprinkling the blood and washing with water in the old ritual—that is with consciousness that through His obedience and death the sin that lies upon the conscience is taken away, and the new heart cleansed by "the washing of regeneration and renewal of the Holy Ghost."

But just here the danger of apostacy begins. There are so many things which pass for prayer among men that fall far short of this coming to God described by the Apostle, that a very fatal mistake may occur. All men pray in some sort, since prayer, in its nature, springs from a consciousness of want and a conviction that the want can be supplied by God. But often the want itself is not the want of a true Christian heart; nor sought in the right way; nor with any "full assurance of hope" and trust in God. The worshipper may therefore be deserving himself, and think himself praying when he is in the high way to ruin. Assuming this exhortation of the Apostle as a test of true prayer—"Draw near with a *true heart*, in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled and our bodies washed"—it is very manifest that much that passes for prayer is not prayer. Perhaps of not one of you here to-day is it true that at no period of your life, and under none of its varied circumstances, have you addressed petitions to God. Independent of the impressions of a christian education there is an instinct of nature which prompts the cry to some invisible being in the hour of peril or of deep sorrow. For in the moment of terrible anxiety and the hour of bitter grief the impression has come over you that help can come only from God; and however dim the view of how God could be approached, and however feeble the hope that he will hear, you have breathed out a petition to him. Others of you, going beyond this, have not only under the presence of affliction, but as a stated habit observed the stated time of prayer until it became irksome to you, your feelings were deadened, and under the one or other excuse to yourself you omitted the task. Others again have persisted indeed in the habit of prayer from the force of early instruction rather than any real religious impression. But it needs no argument to show that in the scripture sense of prayer—the "praying always," the "coming near with a true heart"—all this is usually no prayer, but the prayer of the hypocrite or nominal Christian, with no communion of the heart with God. Manifestly in the scripture sense there must be religion ingrained in the Holy Spirit in the inner man before there can be true prayer.

If prayer comes from a sense of want and a conviction that the want can be supplied only by God, then where either there is no sense of want or where there is no conviction that God will supply it there is no true prayer. But even though there be the sense of want and the conviction that God can supply it, the want itself may not be a Christian want, but only the common temporal blessings and the desire be merely for the gift, which when once granted then God is forgotten till want again returns upon you. Thus many feel disposed to pray only when sudden danger—a sense of heavy sorrow comes—and then when the danger passes or the sorrow wears away forget God, or if they draw near, it is not with "a true heart"—(i. e.) sincerely.

But you will note that this is not the sort of praying which the Apostle here refers to as the native impulse of an inner life in the soul, growing out of the conviction that we have a high priest over the house of God. In this praying the petitioner is presumed to "draw near," by act of mind, so conscious of God as present that it is the same as when the worshipper of old "drew near" the place of His visible local presence. He is presumed also to come in the consciousness that no sin intervenes to make him tremble at the approach to infinite purity, with a heart "sprinkled," just as by symbol the ancient worshipper had the consciousness of sin blotted out. He is presumed also to come "with body washed"—that is with a new life—seeking to be free from the power of sin as well as its guilt. It is thus an act of worship for which the Holy Ghost alone can fit him. And, indeed, the teaching of the gospel is that not only the impulse to true prayer is from the Holy Ghost, but that He alone can teach us what we should pray for as we ought. In fact, the great want with every true Christian is the Holy Spirit, and he prays for the spirit. But he may pray for aught. And the great mistake which cavillers make at prayer is just in this not seeing that it is the native impulse of soul—not the mere machine—to get blessings.

Now then, you may perceive one of the dangers of falling away from a true into a merely nominal act of prayer. Much that is taken for prayer is not the real drawing near in the Apostle's terms, and may be done without springing from the new life in the soul. Anybody prays—everybody prays, in the loose sense of speaking, to God, or as if speaking; but the prayer that binds the life of the soul is this constant "drawing near."

3. In the Apostle's view, this state of inner life in the soul, like all other life, will develope itself in the outward profession of this faith in Christ; and so long as the inner life is vigorous, their profession will be steadfast and unwavering. And that profession, in its nature, involves the broad separation that must necessarily exist between those who are renewed in the spirit of their mind and those who have never apprehended Christ as the High Priest over the house of God, nor had their hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience, nor their outward life cleansed as by the sprinkling of the body with pure water. So organic is this difference that there can be no unity of spirit between the two, unless the one abandons his principles, or the other undergoes a great moral change. The living christian is always aware of this; he knows that he is not of the world, even as said his Master, "Ye are not of the world, even as I am not of the world. If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you." And therefore, with godly jealousy the living christian guards against any such conformity as would do violence to his profession. His conscience is tender, and in case of doubt, he keeps on the safe side. But when the life within grows languid, then the profession ceases to be steadfast. It becomes a "wavering" profession—now occasionally roused up, but in general viewing the world, as he thinks, more liberally, regarding himself as perhaps heretofore too strict, and persuading himself, as conscience grows more accommodating, that it is even expedient to conform a little more to the customs of the ungodly. Then begins the curiosity: how far a christian may venture? how nearly a christian may sail on the same tack as the world, and how much worldly pleasure a christian may allow himself?

Alas, here begins the signs, in a wavering profession, of a tendency to fall away, and the danger that this soul may reach the state where there is no more sacrifice.

4. The unwavering profession will show itself not only in formal utterance of its reliance on Christ, but the faith will work by love and lead to "good works." It is impossible that the soul, thus drawing near to God and thus made sensible of its infinite obligation to the love of Christ, will not seek to show its love and gratitude by "good works," and labor in His service. Every one feels the force of this.

But the apostle's test here suggests a special phase of this tendency of soul. It will not seek to labor in solitary effort, but to labor in co-operation, that union of action may give strength and efficiency, and may excite enthusiasm of action, and thereby react upon the spirit of each laborer. "Provoke"—excite—one another. The Greek word is *paroxysmos*, or "paroxysm" of holy zeal in labor—enthusiasm in the work of the Lord. In accordance with this exhortation is the whole arrangement of the house of God. Every soul renewed by the spirit of God is thereby brought into relation to every other renewed soul as members of some family of God, and every one commissioned to invite others. Hence the activity and Christian work is not merely something for the more zealous to engage in, but a test of the profession. And the languor of this zeal marks the beginning of decline toward the state where there is no more sacrifice for sin.

How sad, in this view, to look over the church of God and see the comparatively small number who seem to feel this obligation! What an immense waste of strength here. For alas! the class of idlers in the church embraces a large part of the ability, the talent, the wealth, the influence that professes Christ. We cannot but think what might be done if all this power were enthusiastic in devotion to Christ's cause. But again turning from general views, let us apply the test to ourselves—here in our own body. How many of the three hundred are found thus, not only at work, but co-operating for work?

5. Still another phase of development of this life in his profession upon which the Apostle lays stress is that the "drawing near to God" shall not be only in solitary worship, but in social and public worship. Not forsaking the assembling together, and exhorting—and the more earnestly, as the time is ever shortening.

It is one of the surest developments of true spiritual life in the soul that it seeks this communion in worship. Says David, "I was glad when they said," &c. And the gospel ever lays special stress to this, and Christ appointed public ordinances for the social communion of Christians. And this is sufficient answer to the question. Why go to public worship, when I could often learn more from reading and devotion at home? Christ has appointed these ordinances for you, and the living Christian will love the ordinances, not for any garnished style of them, but for the truth, however humble the form of dress. Does it not indicate an alarming tendency in our times that the ordinances of worship are so largely neglected? and that even when attended upon it is not the true ordinances of Christ, but to hear some preacher perform, or some organist, a choir, or see what is to be seen of novelty.

Let us, however, make the Apostle's test our own again—not forsaking the assembling, &c. Those to whom he wrote this had twofold temptations to neglect ordinances. First, it was dangerous to be known then as a Christian, if not exposing to violence, yet they were spotted; and second, the indolence and indifference of spirit. We can plead only the latter. Yet how alarming the apathy. How many satisfy themselves with an occasional visit—once a week? How ready to find reason for forsaking his assembly, though such reason would deter from no worldly engagement of pleasure or business. It is a method of Providence that all pastors must have noted, that when Providence keeps away, a compensation of fuller measure of his grace is given, and the soul does not waver in its profession.

Brethren, it is not for me to judge the heart; nor is it consistent with gospel charity for any sinful man to pronounce judgment on a fellow man. It is my function as the spiritual physician to point out the signs of disease and prescribe the remedy. It is yours to test by your own consciences the sign set forth in the gospel, and determine whether the inner life is in healthy action. Rely not merely on the outward profession of godliness, and upon the fact that you have not wholly returned to the world and its iniquities. For remember the spiritual disease is one which, like that fatal malady of the body, may leave the cheek still in bloom and the eye still brilliant, and all the outward appearances specious and flattering while the work of death is fast going on within.

If satisfied by these tests of the Apostle that the disease is upon you, the remedy is still within reach. If you feel still, though ever so feebly, the desire for spiritual health. With marvellous grace and pertinence, the gospel call to you to "Return! to me, and I will return unto you." You are playing on the edge of a precipice in tampering with the world. Return! You have wandered from the path of peace. Return! Return! before this decay in the heart and this wavering profession lead you on deluded to the line beyond which there remaineth no more sacrifice!

God forbid that in these applications of the gospel test we should add anything to the pangs of the already smitten and wounded hearts of the children of God, who are too much disposed already to write bitter things. Alas, those who have least reason to fear are often the first to apply such alarming truths. Bodily feebleness is often taken for the withdrawing of the quickening spirit; clouding of the understanding and clogging of the spirit for spiritual relapse; decay of memory for decay of piety. Desponding child of God, see you not that your alarm is the best proof that Holy Spirit is with you yet and you are not given over?

BROADWAY M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Rev. Dr. R. H. Rivers, the talented pastor of this flourishing congregation, preached yesterday morning. Many strangers were present and the attendance was unusually large. An attractive feature of the services at this church is the splendid singing of the choir, which is composed of fine and well cultivated voices. The morning's discourse was as follows:

John 19, 30 v: It is finished.

No words of sublimer import were ever uttered. They were uttered by the Saviour when in the agonies of death. They tell of the completion of a work originated by infinite love, planned by infallible wisdom and executed by omnipotent power. This work demanded the union of the divine nature with the human in order to its accomplishment. Heaven alone would not render satisfaction to divine justice, and yet the nature that sinned must suffer. Deity would not die, and, without the shedding of blood, there would be no remission. So, then, to complete this work, a being unique and original, uniting two perfect natures, divine and human, was demanded. On him was to be laid the entire burden of the sins of the world. In him human weakness was to blend with divine power. Upon him prophecy was to concentrate with all the effulgence of its mysterious light. By him the agony of suffering was to be exhausted and the perfection of justice exhibited. All this was completed in the moment, when he exclaimed, "It is finished." Although he had said prophecy has met its fulfillment, shadows here ended in their substance, law is satisfied with the obedience and justice proclaims its demands met and its most rigid exactions complied with.

We desire to call your attention to the work finished; 2d, to the manner of its completion; 3d, to its important results. The work completed was human redemption. It was the work which removed all the barriers that intervened between God and man—that bought off the world from the thraldom of sin and restored mankind to a condition of life and liberty. It made atonement for sin and reconciliation for iniquity. It hushed the thunders of Sinai and silenced the fearful threatenings of a violated law. It reconciled the seemingly jarring attributes of divinity and caused mercy and truth to meet together, righteousness and peace to kiss each other. It demonstrated that God would be just and justify the ungodly. It bought back all that was lost in Paradise and much more. It averted the wrath of God and cleared away the gloom of despair. It effected a double reconciliation—the reconciliation of man to God and of God to man. Hence it is said Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law being made a curse for us. This, then, is redemption—the removal of the curse, the satisfaction to the law—and that satisfaction rendered by one who, though innocent, became a curse for us; for, says the Apostle, He hath made him to be sin for us who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him. The work was to slay the enmity of the divine law and the enmity of man's heart. It is declared to be a precious work. It is precious because it effected what no other work could accomplish. Man could neither stay his own enmity nor the enmity of the law. He could neither reconcile himself to God, nor God to himself. But one being in all the vast universe could perform the work. Upon one—the eternal Son of God—devolved this work, which neither angels nor man could have wrought. It is precious because it affords the only means of escape from death, and the only hope of life everlasting. It is precious because it embraces the soul, with all its powers of progress, with all its reach of development, and in all the spirituality and immortality of its nature. It is not only precious, but it is great. With one mighty sweep of its vast power it moves the heavens, shakes the earth and thrills the universe. It opens a house of refuge so solid and so extensive that all may take shelter from the anathemas of the law and from the wrath of God. It is great because none are left out of its far-reaching plan. None are so obscure as to be passed over by its benefits. None are so high as not to be reached by its blessings. It is great because its scope is commensurate with the race of man, vast as divine providence, boundless as space and infinite as eternity. It is great because it embraces the unfathomable depths of Divinity and shadows forth all His infinite and incomprehensible attributes. In every sphere of this great work the Deity is manifest. He speaks in the first promise. He is present in all the types. He shines in all the prophecies. He is the word made flesh, and that direct among men. The works of creation are one continuous chain of sacred wonders. They manifest in every atom and in every world the glory, power and wisdom of God. But grander far is the scheme, and more magnificent a thousand fold is the work of redemption. We hear of the world of matter and the world of mind, of the world of mankind and the world of spirits, of the thousand shining worlds that shed their splendors over the midnight sky; but there is no world which, in the countless members of its blessed inhabitants and in the divinity and magnificence of its objects of contemplation, can begin to compare with the still unexplored world of redemption. It is a world of itself—a world of thought, a world of feeling and a world of rich, perennial bliss. In redemption we behold mirrored, as upon the glassy surface of a placid sea, the image of God, the beauties of Heaven, and all that is divine or glorious or immortal in man. It is, then, a precious, a great and most beneficent work, comprehending eternity and time, God and man.

2. We notice in the second places the manner in which the work was done. We cannot go into the preparatory measures for the accomplishment of this great work. Time would fail us to go through with the promise to Adam, the call of Abraham, the institution of the Church, the ceremonial law, the prophetical dispensation and the entire development of the human mind, both Jewish and heathen, down to the coming of John the Baptist. It is sufficient to say that the entire providence of God, both special and general, was directed to the one great work. All minor plans were subservient to this. It was the great central thought of Jehovah to embody this thought so that all living intelligences might understand it; and to impart to it a vital energy, so that all might embrace it, constituted the very essence of the divine plans, and the sum and substance of God's moral government. He as directly prepared the way for the coming Prince of Israel by the development of the Greek philosophy and the wise teachings of such minds as those of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, as he did by the laws of Moses, or by the stirring prophecies of Israel or Jeremiah. In the Jewish scriptures we are pointed directly, as by the finger of God, to the coming Messiah. In the Grecian philosophy, as also in the complicated and corrupt heathen mythology, we are shown the insufficiency of human wisdom, and the incompetency of human learning, either to acquaint us with the true God, or to disenthrall the world from the slavery of sin. So that the human mind is made to look for some new light to break upon the world; some star of Bethlehem to shed its splendors upon the dark pathway of the benighted mind. At the proper time that light dawned—that star arose. When the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his son, of a woman, made under the law to redeem them that were under the law. After all the vast preparations were made, the word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld his glory; the glory of the only begotten Son of God, full of grace and truth. The incarnation of the Son of God was at once the most mysterious and the most wonderful event that had occurred since the creation. It constituted a new epoch in the history of the world. It proclaimed the work of redemption fairly begun by an act of condescension sufficient to startle the world and fill the universe with praise. It was a stoop which no other Being would have made. It reached from the highest heaven to the lowest earth; from the throne of God to the manger of Bethlehem; from the choirs of angels to the bleating of the herd; from the bosom of the eternal father to the bosom of the faint and feeble human mother. He took on Him the nature of angels but the seed of Abraham. Not amid the palaces of wealth nor the pomp of regal splendor, but amid scenes of poverty, in the lowly village of Nazareth, was the Son of God brought up. This was but a continuation of that divine plan which had been designed to show that the character of the great Redeemer was formed upon no earthly model and developed by no ordinary human means. He was to be learned without letters, wise without an instructor, and holy in a place where an unusual wickedness was so great that it had been said, "No good thing can come out of Nazareth." His career of spotless innocence, His faithful obedience to divine law, His immutable parables, His clear, original and spiritual doctrines, His active benevolence, His touching sympathy with human suffering, His manifestation of divinity in the performance of genuine miracles, His voluntary poverty and his intense and unequaled sufferings were all embraced in the dying exclamation, "It is finished." It was by all these means that redemption was accomplished. Most of all, however, was the work finished by His sufferings and death. Just at the last gasp of mortality, just as death was laying the mighty victim on his altar, just as He was expiring, He exclaimed, "It is finished." With the expiring breath He finished the work that was given Him to do. He bore every form of human suffering; He exhausted the cup of sorrow; He endured an agony from which His manhood shrunk with a wall of sorrow whose echoes have not died away in nearly two thousand years. Art has sought to represent the agony of the garden and to paint the sufferings of the cross, but no pencil has ever yet painted the throbbings of that mighty heart, the heavings of that lacerated bosom. Poetry has tried in vain to depict the boundless agony of that mighty soul, which was sorrowful even unto death. Orators, fired with the sacred theme and glowing with the deepest passion, has held audiences spell-bound as it led them amid the gloom of the garden and the scenes of the cross, but oratory, in her grandest strains and highest flights, has never yet fully portrayed the depth of that sorrow and the intensity of those sufferings which, had the Redeemer been silent, would have proclaimed to a wondering world, "It is finished." The pale, cold face, the voiceless lips, the mangled form of the Son of God, uttered the greatest truth that man ever heard or God ever offered—"It is finished."

By sufferings, then, unexampled in the history of the world, Jesus completed the work of man's redemption. These sufferings were vicarious. They were not deserved. They were the sufferings of innocence. They were not endured by coercion. Though He was led as a lamb to the slaughter, He voluntarily endured every pang and suffered all that deep heart horror.

He was alive. With every association cut off, with his disciples alarmed and fleeing, with the world arrayed against him, with his Father's face averted he endured his agonies alone. No heart throbbed in sympathy with his. No hand attempted to lift the fearful burden from his shoulders. No touching, tender word offered condolence. Treason betrayed him, friendship forsook him, scorn insulted him, violence abused him, hypocrasy taunted him, coldness chilled him, and solitude, sad and silent, shut him up to himself to endure a bitterness of grief enough to make heaven weep, and nature, through all her works break forth in lamentation! His sufferings were not those of a martyr, but of a victim slain a sacrifice for sin. He tasted death for every man. In tasting death, soul and body were involved. Not a nerve but thrilled with agony, not a muscle but quivered with pain, and not a faculty of that great soul but answered the agonized nerve and quivering flesh with suffering so deep that the strongest mind shrinks appalled contemplation and human reason is paralyzed by an effort to calculate the depth of its horrors. It was the blackness of darkness when the sun was veiled by a supernatural night and the earth trembled as in the throes of death. My brethren, had I language by which to bring before you the meek and lowly sufferer bowing in the garden under a load of sorrow which would have crushed an archangel, and yet bearing up under it with the strength of a God, and could I cause you to look upon those sunken eyes so expressive of the travail of his soul, and that sad, sad countenance, besmeared with sweat and blood; and could you be made to hear the sobs of grief and the fearful cry of inexpressible anguish; it does seem to me that your hearts would almost break with the mingled feelings of gratitude and grief. Grief that your sins had caused all these sufferings, and gratitude that those sufferings had purchased all your happiness. Oh, Jesus! more than martyr—greater than hero, thou sad and suffering son of God, thou matchless Saviour of a lost world! Oh, Jesus slain, yet living; dying and yet conquering; sinking in darkness and yet crowned with light; fading from the world in a gloom deeper than ever enveloped man or angel, and yet rising in glory superior to the unclouded splendors of ten thousand and glowing suns. Oh, blessed, blessed Jesus, help us to appreciate the power of redeeming love and to experience in all their depth of meaning the unequaled force of these immortal words: "It is finished."

3. We notice in conclusion the results of the completion of this great work. The world is freed from the guilt of Adam's transgression. No guilt remains; where sin abounded, grace has much more abounded. Every infant here is freely justified from Adamic sin. Every sinner damned is damned for his own sins, and not for the sin of Adam. Infant justification is universal. All infants dying are unconditionally sure of grace. Jesus takes them to His home, and they are forever happy. This is a result for which millions of infant voices shall praise Him during the ceaseless roll of eternal years. Millions of infant hearts shall heave with the irrepressible emotions of love and joy, as in sinless purity they forever share the blessings of redeeming grace. As another direct result of the completion of this work, the sinner may be justified by faith. By faith; not by the laying on of priestly hands; not by the administration of the sacrament; not by the intervention of men or angels, but, I repeat, by faith alone are we justified. The soul trusting in God, the heart reposing on the throbbing heart of Jesus, the sinner risking his all on the merits of Christ. This is salvation. What a result is here, my brethren! It brings God right to us. Face to face, heart to heart, we are placed so near the Savior that we have nothing to do but to believe and be saved. Contemplate this result, and the religion of Jesus is presented in its simplest and most beautiful light. Wherever a believing sinner is found, a Savior is at hand. There may be no preacher near, no ordinances of the available, no pious mother, no gentle, loving father—the prodigal may be alone with his God and exercising faith, may rejoice in the favor of justifying grace. This one result to the humble penitent, almost ready to die in despair, is worth more than philosophy ever taught, or worldly wisdom ever dreamed. It comes to the chief of sinners with terms so easy that none can object to them, and so free that all may embrace them. They are the only terms that could have been devised of universal application, and that leave the world without excuse.

4. The entire change and renewal of heart, the witness of the Holy Spirit, the rich enjoyment of experimental religion, the permanent establishment of the Christian Church, the disarming of death and the dismantling of the grave, are other and glorious results of the completion of the Master's work. When He exclaimed, "It is finished," the heavens shone with renewed luster, the promises glowed with a new beauty, and God was manifested in a new character. Justice sheathed it sword; Mercy, looking through a shower of tears upon a fallen world, spoke such loving words as kindled hope where despair had reigned, and throwing its loving arms around an entire race gave the invitation which has rung along the centuries ever since. Come, for all things are now ready. The echoes of that divine message shall never die away until the mighty pendulum of time shall cease its vibrations, and the clock of destiny shall strike the funeral knell of the universe. Then will it be said once more, It is finished. The great remedial dispensation is closed forever. The mediatorial kingdom, with all of its offers of mercy, with all of its pleadings in behalf of sinners, with its throne of mercy girdled with rainbows, with its apocalyptic angel flying through the midst of heaven proclaiming the everlasting gospel—this great kingdom which has shown a tender love and inspired in the great heart of our humanity a higher hope than any other now passes away, its end accomplished, its work done, the pious saved, the sinner damned; there no mercy pleads and no compassion is shown; there no saviour invites and no spirit calls. Then is finished a dispensation whose plans were broad, comprehensive, and merciful, whose appliances were numerous, wise, and compassionate, whose conquests were moral, bloodless, and free, and whose glory will forever lend a brighter luster and a sublimer splendor to that kingdom which shall never end.

Let me beseech you let not this work be in vain. Here duty and interest blend. Here wisdom is prudence and right is expediency. Join with me in the service of him whose heart is tenderness and whose outstretched arms are broad enough to embrace the world and strong enough to bear all its inhabitants to the throne of God. Turn not from this dying cry. Spurn not this offer of mercy. Reject not this overture from the court of heaven.

My work is nearly done. Declining years teach me that soon I must render an account of my stewardship here. I may be steward no longer. Under a fearful sense of responsibility to you and to God, I beseech you by all that is touching and tender, by all that is pure and good, by all that is true and just, by all that concerns time and eternity, let us be ready to do and die for the Master.

COLFAX AND CUMBACK.

An Unsuccessful Effort to Get Up a Radical Rally.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

COLUMBUS, IND, Sept. 16.

For days and weeks past flaming posters have appeared throughout all this part of the country announcing that the Vice President and Hon Will. Cumback would address the citizens of Southern Indiana at this place today. Half-fare tickets were to be sold on all the roads, and the most untiring efforts were made to secure a large attendance. The smiling Schuyler put in an appearance last night, and was the guest of Hon. R. Hill, at whose house a reception was held, at which the only incident of importance was the ejection of the United States census-taker with the toe of the Hon. Ralph's boot in close proximity to his posterior, and for nothing, too, only the census-taker had imbibed rather freely of benzine, and persisted in introducing some of his friends to the "Smiler" whom the Hon. Ralph deemed unworthy. The weather to-day is all that could be desired; Schuyler smiles his winsomest smiles on friend and enemy; there is a severely pious expression on the face of Mr. Cumback, and the only drawback to the complete success of the meeting is the fact that the crowd is not here. Never before was such an effort made for a grand rally with so small a result, and when we consider that no less a personage than the Vice President is here, it looks ominous and indicates a great falling off in the Republican ranks. Mr. Colfax was considerably irritated by the circulation in the crowd of an old speech of his, which he says he never made, and by the circulation of little bills containing the small correspondence that once passed between Mr. Cumback and Governor Baker in reference to the United States Senatorship. It was a contemptibly mean trick, the smiler says, and one of which the Democrats in his district would be heartily ashamed. Mr. Cumback's speech was decidedly below his efforts two years ago, and the "littleness" of the man was apparent throughout. On the whole, the Democrats are fully satisfied with the meeting, and, just to let the Radicals know once more what a grand rally is, they propose to hold one on the 8th of October that will be "a meeting as is a meeting." Judge Holman will be elected over his opponent, Rev. H. R. Pritchard, in this district, by a largely increased majority. All looks well for the Democracy.

BARTHOLO.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ Mr. John Cecil, who has for many years past been the energetic foreman (gilder) in the firm of J. V. Escott & Son, has this day left the city per mailboat on a tour to all the principal manufacturing cities North and East. Mr. C. has long enjoyed the reputation of standing foremost in the ranks of our most skilled mechanics. We wish him a successful as well as pleasant trip and safe return to his old post.

"The Sale of These"

six handsome cottages, located on the west side of Third street, opposite Taylor Barracks, takes place to-day at 4 o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

Kentucky School of Medicine.

The preliminary lectures in this institution will be commenced to-day at 10 o'clock. Lecture by Prof. Ireland. Students and physicians are invited to attend.

One Hundred and Five Feet of Beautiful Vacant Ground

will be included in the sale of those six cottage residences, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

Medical Department—University of Louisville.

Prof. L. P. Yandell, jr., will lecture on Clinical Medicine at 8 o'clock this morning. Prof. Bayless will lecture at 10 and Prof. Holland at 11 o'clock. These lectures are free to all students.

Dancing.

Mr. Wastell, by the urgent request of many citizens of Louisville, will open a class for gentlemen, in the Weisiger block, on Tuesday next, commencing at 8 o'clock. Mr. W. assures gentlemen subscribing that one quarter will be sufficient to perfect themselves in all the fashionable dances danced in the ball-room. Terms per quarter, $12; payable in advance.

Night School

at Boyd's Louisville Commercial College, northeast corner of Jefferson and Third streets, will open Monday night, September 19th. Persons desirous of preparing for business will consult their own interests by attending this old and reliable school.

Lace Collars

ten cents to one dollar, at the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street.

Babbitt's Soap,

for laundry or toilet—ten cents for large cakes at the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street.

Table Linen

cheaper than ever. Call and see the new lot at the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street.

☞ 'Tis so frequently the case that the attention of the public is called to the sale of real estate that such a notice now falls but lightly upon the public ear. But if the public, or especially those who trade in real estate, or those who wish to buy a home, will go to the sale of the Hall property, on Third street, on Monday evening, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, they will there see an opportunity not met with often.

A Voice from Tennessee.

HENDERSON STATION, TENN., Sept. 15, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: We have been selling your Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and find them more popular and efficacious than anything of the kind ever before in this market. They give entire satisfaction. We have used them in our own families and found them to be a perfect success. Respectfully,

BARHAM & GAILBRETH.

Avert the Evil.

If mothers would give Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup to their children when sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only twenty-five cents.

☞ Dr. Wintersmith calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials, published in to-day's paper, of his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to this community; and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

A Warning to Medical Students.

Medical Students are warned against all persons seeking them at Railroad Stations, Hotels and Boarding Houses, to induce them to attach themselves to any of the Medical Colleges of this city. Such persons are unworthy of trust, respect or confidence, and should be regarded with suspicion. They perpetrate a fraud upon the Medical Student, and are a cause of shame and regret to all respectable citizens.

Hear What an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

A Rare Chance

to purchase a large, beautiful two-story house and about one and a half acres of ground, with modern improvements and all necessary outbuildings, such as barn, etc., etc., in Lagrange, twenty-seven miles from Louisville, at the junction of the Cincinnati Short-line railroad. This is an excellent opportunity for a gentleman in business in the city to purchase a nice home in the beautiful and healthy village of Lagrange. The house is adapted for a private dwelling or a boarding-house, as it contains about twelve rooms, and is situated in the most desirable part of Lagrange, and only one hour's ride from Louisville. It will be sold or traded for city property on reasonable terms. For further particulars call or inquire of H. H. Neal, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

I will also sell a beautiful, small farm containing about 50 acres of improved land, with a two-story brick house, situated in the village of Ballardsville, Oldham county, four miles from Lagrange, south. I will sell it very cheap for cash, or will trade for desirable city property. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to purchase a nice little home on moderate terms. For full particulars write or call on H. H. Neal, of this city.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by

DANIEL JAMES,

Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 17, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Leonhardt vs. Stolzenberg, &c., Campbell; affirmed.

Myers vs. Mayfield, Garrard; affirmed.

Rowland & Co. vs. McKee, Franklin; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Brown & Co. vs. Hungerford, Louisville Chancery; petition for rehearing filed.

Foxworthy's heirs vs. Trimble, &c., Harrison; answer filed by appellee.

Myers, &c., vs. Soward, Pendleton;
City of Covington vs. Bryant, Kenton;
Moore vs. Juniper, &c., Kenton;
Whipps, &c., vs. Ellis, &c., Kenton;
Frank vs Carlton, Kenton;
Redmon, guardian, &c., vs. Magee, Harrison; submitted on briefs.

Stephens, &c., vs. Arnold, &c., Pendleton; non-suit against appellants.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company vs. Mahoney's administratrix, Kenton; argued by Thomas N. Lindsay, Esq., for appellant and laid over for further argument.

Dollins, &c., vs. Perry, &c., Kenton; argued by Judge O'Hara for appellants and submitted.

FRANKFORT, September 13, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Myers vs. Stevenburg, Kenton; affirmed.

Luxon, &c., vs. Wilgus, &c., Fayette; affirmed and reversed.

Smith vs. Smith. Grant; affirmed.

Dunn & Anderson vs. Anderson &c., Garrard; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Commonwealth vs. Steffee, Franklin; petition for rehearing overruled.

Haggard vs. Conkwright, Clark; petition for rehearing overruled.

Williams vs. Mills, Campbell; petition for rehearing overruled.

Garrard vs. Garrard, &c., Pendleton; additional record filed.

Geisler vs. City Council of Newport, Campbell; order non-suit against appellant.

Feltman vs. Butts, &c., Kenton; death of appellee, Mary J. Hughes, suggested, cause revived and continued.

Menzies & Finnell vs. Williams, &c., Kenton; exhibit filed, and by agreement cause continued.

Menzies & Finnell vs. City of Covington; Kenton; appearances of appellee entered, and by consent, this cause is to be heard with the case of Menzies & Finnell vs. Williams, &c.

Sanders' heirs vs. Sanders, Boone;
Petty vs. Roberts, Kenton;
Petty vs. Roberts, Kenton;
Wuller vs. Winn, &c., Kenton;
Keen vs. Hughes & Hays, Kenton;
Reeder & Klette vs. Bell, Kenton;
Baker vs. Ward, Kenton;
Cushing, &c., vs. Cushing, &c., Kenton; submitted on briefs.

Summons, &c., vs. Summons, &c., Campbell; argued by G. B. Hodge, Esq., and O. W. Root, Esq., for appellees, and Gen. Humphrey Marshall for appellants, and submitted.

A Long Way Down.

The White Pine News describes a remarkable curiosity, as follows: "At the northern end of Blue Hill, near the Truckee mine, not long since was discovered a remarkable crevice or natural shaft in the limestone. It was discovered while digging for mineral, and struck ten or fifteen feet from the surface. At that depth an aperture was disclosed in the rock of sufficient width to admit the entrance of a man, passing through which it gradually widens to greater proportions. Its depth is not known, as no one has yet been able or bold enough inclined to attempt its exploration. Our informant states that he descended to the depth of nearly two hundred feet, almost perpendicular, and yet saw no evidence of its termination. The entire crevice is lined with stalacites most beautiful, and which resemble coral more than anything else we can compare them to—miniature forests, with minature shrubs of fantastic shape appear there upon every side, fashioned by natural causes, of solid stone. It is the intention of a party of gentlemen to explore it some, when we will be able to give a more elaborate account of its extent and the marvels it contains."

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Democratic Meeting in Todd County—Delegates Instructed for Russell—Golladay's Friends Withdraw.

[Courier-Journal Official Report.]

In response to a call issued by the Democratic committee of Todd county a large number of the Democrats of Todd, composed of representative men from each district in the county, assembled at the court-house on Monday, September 12, 1870. The house was called to order by Dr. L. B. Hickman, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee in this county, who, in a few appropriate remarks, stated the object of the meeting. On Dr. Hickman's declining to act as permanent chairman of the meeting, R. F. Allison was, on motion of Dr. C. W. Bailey, called to the chair, and R. H. Moody appointed Secretary.

A committee on resolutions and the appointment of delegates was appointed and retired for consultation. Several resolutions were now offered, but were all tabled or withdrawn before the house took any action upon them, except the following, which was offered by Ben. T. Perkins:

Whereas, We have full confidence in the Democratic party, and especially in the Democracy of Todd county, therefore

Resolved, That all good Democrats of Todd county are appointed delegates to attend the Democratic convention, to assemble in Bowling Green, on the 28th inst.

After some discussion this resolution was voted down by a decided majority.

The committee on resolutions and delegates then made their report, but before any direct action was taken thereon, and after several test votes, indicating the sentiment of the meeting, Capt. Anderson, of Allensville, and several of Mr. Golladay's friends withdrew from the meeting.

The report of the committee, after some amendment, was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the Executive Committee of the Third Congressional District in calling a convention, to meet at Bowling Green, on the 28th of September, 1870, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the Forty-second Congress.

2. That we pledge our support to the nominee of that convention.

3. That we heartily indorse the course of our Representative, Gen. Joseph Lewis, in Congress, for the able manner in which he advocates the doctrines of the Democratic party and the principles of constitutional government.

4. That the delegates representing our county in the convention to assemble on the 28th inst. at Bowling Green are hereby instructed to advocate the claims of our esteemed fellow-citizen, James A. Russell, as our first choice, and those of Gen. Lewis as our second choice, for our Representative in the Forty-second Congress.

5. That the following gentlemen are appointed as delegates to said convention from Todd county: W. L. Kimbrough, Hadensville; C. W. Bailey and R. H. Moody, Trenton; H. G. Boone and G. M. Meirns, Elkton; G. W. Cash, Fairview; F. M. Pepper, Kirkmansville; Joshua Hickman, Sharon, and M. H. Bivens, Seventh district.

6. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, Bowling Green Democrat, Russellville Herald and other Democratic papers in this district.

After which, on motion, the convention adjourned. R. F. ALLISON, President.

R. H. MOODY, Secretary.

The Next Governor of Kentucky.

[From the Hickman Courier.]

The papers of the State are beginning to discuss the claims of different aspirants for the next Governorship. The Courier has argued that as a matter of justice the next candidate for Governor should be selected from the First Congressional district. This district has for more than a quarter of a century given overwhelming majorities for the Democratic nominees, and yet has never been awarded a State position. We have never had a Governor, Lieut. Governor (save Hon. Lynn Boyd, who died before he took his seat), Secretary of State, Auditor, Register, Attorney General, President Board of Internal Improvements, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer or Keeper of the Penitentiary. The temper of the State is now favorable to this end of the State, and we can obtain the office of Governor by unity of action. Our very able cotemporary, the Paducah Herald, nominates the Hon. Willis B. Machen, an able and good man, but we understand upon high authority that Mr. Machen has no aspirations whatever; that he is under disabilities, and will not consent to the use of his name under any circumstances. The names of Judge Trimble, Boon, Turner and Bigger have each been suggested, but neither of them is an aspirant. We understand the Hon. John Q. A. King, of McCracken, is an aspirant, and that his claims are being urged by strong friends in different parts of the State. Gov. King is eminently qualified for the position. He has served the people some twelve years as a member of the Legislature, and acted as Lieutenant Governor and Governor of the State. Besides experience in public affairs, his devotion to the principles of the Democratic party is undoubted, and his ability as a statesman admitted. We believe the people of Lower Kentucky will unite in selecting him as their choice for Governor, and we are satisfied he is the strongest man we can present to the people in the other parts of the State. He is a native of the mountains, and is favorably known up there. His friends are assured that he can carry Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Whitley, Clay, Lincoln, Garrard, Woodford, and some other counties. Believing him, therefore, to be the strongest and best man aspiring for Gubernatorial honors, we cheerfully commend his name to our good people.

Meeting of the Democracy of Bullitt—Delegates to the Lebanon Convention.

[Courier-Journal Official Report.]

Pursuant to notice given, the Democrats of Bullitt county held their meeting at Shepherdsville on Saturday, September 17, to select delegates to send to the Congressional Convention to be held at Lebanon on the 20th inst.

W. J. McConathy was selected to preside, and R. J. Meyler chosen secretary.

After some discussion, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the Democratic Executive Committee of this Congressional District in calling a convention of the Democratic party, to meet at Lebanon on the 20th inst.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five to appoint delegates to said Lebanon Convention, and that the delegates be sent untrammeled and with this single instruction: To act for the best interest of the Democratic party.

The chair then appointed J. W. Thompson, R. H. Lansdale, S. M. Simmons, John Bridges and R. Meyler, to select delegates to said convention, and said committee appointed the following list of delegates, to-wit:

Hon. A. H. Field, W. J. McConathy, W. B. M. Brooks, A. H. Bonman, G. C. Shanklin, J. H. Wallace, W. Carpenter, H. C. Crist, Richard Simmons, W. N. Simmons, George M. D. Stoner, J. V. Crenshaw, Dr. S. M. Hobbs, Samuel Carothers, W. W. Hall; Caleb Wise, Austin Hough, Jas. P. McAfee, Benj. Chapeze, George W. Magruder, Wm. Smith, Wm. Shawler, J. Lan. Lee, and A. C. Kinnison.

On motion of A. H. Field, the above-named committee were added to the list of delegates to said convention.

On motion of A. H. Field, the Louisville COURIER JOURNAL was requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting adjourned.

W. J. MCCONATHY, Ch'n.

R. J. MEYLER, Sec'y.

Todd County.

ELKTON, Todd County, Ky.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Todd county, held at the court-house on Monday, September 12, 1870, the following resolutions were offered by T. N. Anderson and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the great Democratic party of Kentucky, and especially in the honesty and integrity of the Democrats of Todd county; therefore,

Resolved, That all good Democrats of Todd county be, and they are hereby, appointed delegates to the Bowling Green convention, which is to be held on the 28th of September, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the COURIER-JOURNAL, Franklin Sentinel, Russellville Herald and all other Democratic papers of this District, for publication.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

SAM'L RICE, Ch'n.

W. E. COLEMAN, Sec'y.

Hon. John Y. Brown for Governor.

[From the Henderson News.]

The following paragraph from the Madisonville Times, is aptly and sensibly written, and we coincide in the views expressed to the full:

The Mayfield Democrat suggests the name of Hon. John Q. A. King, of Paducah, as a suitable man for our next Governor, and the Paducah Herald, in an article of a column and a half, sets up the claims of Willis B. Machen, of Lyon county, as its choice for our next Governor. All of the names spoken of in connection with this high position, are good men, and good material, but it has gone forth that the matchless statesman and orator, for one of his years, Hon. John Young Brown, of Henderson, Ky., shall be our next Executive. He is able, efficient and available, and every section of this State, we believe, except Purchase country, has conceded the field to him. He is unquestionably the man for the times.

☞ The anti-dram-shop party, which held its nominating convention recently at Syracuse, issued a short address, says an exchange, written by Gerrit Smith, making 292 lines in the New York Tribune. Application was made to the Tribune, Times and World, to procure its insertion in their columns. The Times offered to insert the address in its daily, weekly, and semi-weekly editions in reading matter for $375, and under the head of Political, on the fifth page, for $118 20. The World would insert in the daily for $70 50, in the semi-weekly for $87 50, and in the weekly for $151 50. The Tribune offered to insert it for $2 50 per line, or $730 in all its editions, in its advertising columns; or for $7 per line, or $2,044, in its reading matter. Simple people in the country are wont to suppose such articles are inserted in the city papers without charge. They will see, from these figures, they are grandly mistaken.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—River 5 feet 10 inches and falling. The barge O. P. Thorpe left last night with 100 tons Memphis freight.

EVANSVILLE, Sept. 18.—Weather clear and hot. Mercury 90 at noon. River fallen 2½ inches. Port list—Fayette from Henderson; City of Evansville from Cairo; Pine Bluff from Cannelton; Tarascon from Louisville; Evansville from Bowling Green; Minneola passed down at 1 p. m. without landing; packets are generally late arriving; City of Evansville will continue to run, and the Mollie Ragan will take the place of the Mary Miller on Tuesday; the Falls Pilot passed up yesterday with barges; the Edinburg got over Walker's yesterday morning. There is four feet of water on the shoalest bars to Cairo.

CAIRO, Sept. 18.—Kate Kinney, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 a. m.; Bismarck, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7; Mary Miller, Evansville packet, 8; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 2 p. m.; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 4; Huston, St. Louis to Memphis, 5; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Louisville; Indiana, Paducah to Cairo, 5; Magenta, Paducah to Cairo, 7. River rose 4 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 80.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 18.—Weather clear. Mercury 85. River rising. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Nick Longworth, New Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE,
Corner Fourth and Green streets.
First appearance in Louisville of the eminent Comedian
MR. J. S. CLARKE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1870, the Comedy of
A WIDOW HUNT.
Maj. DeBoots.............................Mr. J. S. Clarke.
To commence with the Farce of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
Friday—Mr. Clarke's Benefit.
Saturday—Clarke Matinee.

DANCING!
MR. WASTELL

HAS the honor to announce that his academy will reopen on Saturday, Sept. 10, in the Weisiger Block. Days for tuition: Fridays, from 3 to 5, and Saturdays, from 10 to 12 a. m., and 3 to 5 p.m. Schools and families attended. Terms, per quarter, $12, payable in advance. Gentlemen's class on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 8 to 10 P. M. se18 d7*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The large brick residence on the southwest corner of Broadway and Eleventh streets, with a large yard, trees, &c. Apply to Mrs. Jas F. Gamble, or to J. M. Rogers, over Hegan's. MRS JAS. F. GAMBLE. se18 d3

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A new three-story brick residence, with modern improvements; centrally located. J. A. WEST, Agent, corner Third and Main streets. se18 dtf

FOR RENT—4 ROOMS—In the second story of the large building southeast corner Third and Market, eligibly located for offices, &c. Apply to HART & MAPOTHER, 118 and 120 W. Main st. se18 dtf

FOR RENT—3 GOOD ROOMS—On Main st., between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st. se18 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two story brick house, with 8 rooms, modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Stable, carriage-house, and fine fruit on the place. Lot 105x160. Situated on the northwest corner of Chestnut and Seventeenth streets. Inquire at No. 686 Chestnut, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. se18 d8

FOR RENT—At a low price, the second and third stories of the southwest corner of Market and First streets, suitable for a hat, box, or shoe manufactory. Rooms 25x90 feet. Entrance on First st. Apply to T. ARTERBURN & SUMMERS, No. 67 Jefferson, bet. Second and Third. se15 d5

FOR RENT OR LEASE—A VERY HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—1½ miles from the city limits, on the Brownsboro road, including 20 acres of land, with fine orchard of desirable fruit, fine garden, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to MILDRED A. THOMPSON, 411 Second st. se14 d6

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICES AND VAULT—In Johnson's iron-front building, No. 120 south side Main, just above Fourth street; also the office above, in third story. These offices are the best in Louisville—have vault, water closet, stationary washstand, and gas, all in complete order. For terms apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st. se8 dtf

FOR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, outside of Magnolia avenue, lately occupied by J. M. Bryant, Esq.; everything complete about the house. For terms, apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth. au6 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap24 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—Jefferson county farm for $3,500. Contains 103 acres of land, 35 acres in timber, balance under cultivation; cottage house of four rooms, barn and stable, fine orchard, every variety of fruit. Located on Bardstown pike, 15 miles from the city. Will exchange for city property. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson street. se18 d6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—For city property: 199 acres of land in Jefferson Co., Ky., on the waters of Pope Lick, 2½ miles southwest of Middletown, on the road from Middletown to Fisherville. 130 acres in cultivation, double log house, 6 rooms, good barn. Price $5,500. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. se18 d6

FOR SALE—TOBACCO WAREHOUSE AND STEMMERY, at Henderson, Ky.—With screws, presses, and all necessary fixtures; ample room and arrangements for managing and preparing for foreign markets at least one million pounds of tobacco annually. The lot is on Broadway, 125 by 300 feet; basement 80 by 100 feet, of brick, and well laid in cement. The building above ground is 80 by 100 feet, 3½ stories high. The building and fixtures are built in the best manner, and all in first-rate condition. This is a rare opportunity to tobacco men of purchasing at a bargain such an elegant establishment, on very easy terms, in one of the best of localities for purchasing and shipping tobacco. With a payment of $5,000 and lien to secure the balance, the purchaser can have a good bargain and very easy terms. Those wishing to purchase are invited to come at once and examine or address Wm. Ruthinger, F. Millet, Wm. B. Woodruff, or the undersigned, at Henderson, Ky.; Gresham, Essington & Co., Real Estate Agents, 74 West Main st., or David H. Cowan, 21 Third st., Louisville, Ky. If not sold by 1st November, 1870, I will rent the entire premises. WM. G. TAYLOR, Henderson, Ky. se17 d1m&w4

FOR SALE—369 ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND—12 miles south of Louisville, near Old Deposit Station on the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Will sell low and take city property or a stock of goods in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. se15 d12

FOR SALE—SHELBY FARM—I offer for sale a good Shelby county farm, situated on the Shelbyville and Frankfort turnpike road, 4½ miles east of Shelbyville, Ky. Said farm contains about 220 acres; 160 acres in a good state of cultivation, and the balance in timber, 60 acres heavily timbered, and 30 acres of woodland well set with blue-grass. The improvements on said farm are tolerably good. Said farm is well located, being accessible to churches and schools, and being within a short distance of the Shelby railroad. Said farm is well watered, having never-failing springs on same, and is in good repair. Terms reasonable. Persons desiring to purchase a good farm in a good locality will do well to apply to the undersigned, at Shelbyville, Ky. JOHN A. MIDDLETON, Jr. se12 d1m

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—Situated 5½ miles southwest of Shelbyville, 3 miles south of Simpsonville, ¼ of a mile from Taylorsville branch pike, containing 202 acres of land; 110 acres in a high state of cultivation; 92 acres woodland pasture, splendidly set in bluegrass. The improvements are a nice brick house of 6 rooms, with servants' houses detached. Good spring, well, and cistern, and all necessary out-buildings convenient to residence, and splendid running water through the farm. This is one of the best stock farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 3 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS jy8 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be furnished with good board at No. 50 Jefferson st., bet. 2d and 3d; also day boarders wanted. se15d6

BOARDING—Two nice front rooms, furnished, for single or married persons. Apply at 282 Sixth street. au30 deodtf

AUCTION SALES.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.
Valuable Fifth Street Lot
AT AUCTION.

ON Friday, September 23d, 1870, at 4 o'clock, we will sell an excellent building lot, 35x150 feet, on the east side of Fifth street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway. Terms at sale. PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auct'rs.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO,
Valuable Market-st. Property,
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 4 o'clock, 43½ feet front by 200 deep, located on the north side of Market st., between Sixth and Seventh. This is one of the most valuable locations for business purposes in the city. Will be sold in two lots. Terms day of sale.
se11 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
6 Handsome Cottage Residences, known as "Hall's Row," on Third street, opposite Taylor Barracks; also 105 feet of Ground,
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES,

MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 4 o'clock. These houses are large, convenient, and replete with all modern improvements, 10 rooms and 2 halls in each—water throughout. They are first-class cottages, and built with all of the conveniences requisite to make home pleasant. Lots to each house 25x200 deep to a wide alley. Third street at this point is 100 feet wide, and when the Nicolson pavement is fully completed it will be the grand Boulevard and drive. This sale presents an opportunity to make an extremely favorable purchase, as the property must be sold.
Terms day of sale.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.
se11

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
Corner Fourth and Main streets.
New York Unredeemed Pawnbroker's Pledges
AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2½ o'clk P. M., we will sell a Pawnbroker's assortment of Gold, Silver, and Plated Watches, Jewelry, &c.
N. B.—The goods are unlimited and will positively be sold. All goods warranted.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
Large and Attractive Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, for cash, Merinoes, Flannels, DeLaines, Table Linens, Irish Linens, Shawls, Towelling, Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery, Linen Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Underwear, &c.
Also 8 rolls Carpet and 200 lots Clothing.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.
H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer. se18

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots;
250 cases Women's, Misses', and Children's Sewed and Pegged Work;
300 cases Men's Brogans, Balmorals, and Congress
AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock.
Also
20 cases Kip and Calf Boots, custom-made;
15 cases Women's Serge Balmorals.
se18 H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, September 20, at 10 a. m. Heavy stock of Boots and Shoes, embracing many desirable goods received since last sale, in men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, buff and split boots, balmorals, Creole brogans, etc., etc. Also best assortment of the season of women's, misses' and children's fine work, etc., etc.

WEDNESDAY and Thursday, September 21 and 22, at 9½ a. m., large offerings of dry goods, notions, etc., comprising lines of dress goods, tailoring goods, flannels, blankets, table cutlery, retail stock, &c.

Also, at 12 m., each day, invoices of clothing. Also 25 pcs carpeting, ingrain, hemp, etc., etc.
Terms cash.
se18 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

Desirable Furniture at a Private Residence
AT AUCTION,
BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, for cash, at corner Eleventh and Broadway, a desirable lot of Household Furniture, consisting of chamber and parlor furniture, dining room furniture, carpets, &c., being the usual assortment kept in first class houses.
Sale on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock.
Sale positive.
se17 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY ERASTUS D. TYLER.
Cottage (nearly new) and Lot
AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, No. 322 west side of West street, between Grayson and Walnut. Terms at sale. se17

ROBERT BIGGS,
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
76 West Green st., Louisville, Ky.,

DEALER in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Sheet and Pipe Lead, Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, Brass Cocks and Valves, Iron Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Gum Hose, &c. se14 SuTu&Th3m-4thp

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Gas Fixtures!

A NEW STOCK of the latest style just received and for sale at New York prices.
ROBERT BIGGS,
se11 eodim-4thp 76 West Green street.

☞ Advertisements on this page un... ral heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, F... &c., will be inserted at transient rates o... CENTS per line for each insertion. No a... ment less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE MALE ... kinds promptly supplied ... ers, merchants, railroads, steamboats ... ers, farmers, contractors, and b... ally. Give in word or apply in pe... TUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, c... and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—MEN—Two steady ... common education, on liberal ... at home part of the time. Address ... SON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVE—A ... manufactory of one kind of material ... ploy a representative or agent. The good... used in large cities or towns, and the ... in the North and Northwest, some in ... East. Applicants must have had good ... perience, well recommended, and of ... and loyal to the interest of Louisville ... The position is one of responsibility or ... and a good business, common-sense ... his services very valuable to the ... "Manufactory," this office, with ... ences, &c.

WANTED—SITUATION—A ... young man who speaks both Germ... lish, as book-keeper or assistant book... double or single entry; the salary is not ... object as business. The best of references ... to competency, moral habits, &c. Addre... ERICK, No. 135 Third street, between ... and Green, or Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A situation ... woman in a dry goods store or milliner... lishment, or a situation as seamstress in ... Address or apply at 137 East Walnut stre...

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant ... Apply at 154 Second street, between ... and Walnut. References given and required. se17 eod6*

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young lady ... fully accomplished and competent, ... of English branches, music, painting and drawin... either in a seminary or private family. Addre... ANNA, care Owen & Sutton, Louisville, Ky. se15eod...

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board ... occupy one or two communicating rooms ... one of the most delightful and pleasant ... places in the county, embracing about five acres, ... ornamented with handsome forest, shade and fru... trees, and beautified with all kinds of flowers and ... shrubbery, only one square from the street car... The most unexceptionable reference given and ... quired. Address G. W., Commercial office, or call ... 214 Duncan street, between Nineteenth and Twen... tieth. se15 deodtf

WANTED—DWELLING—Immediately, by ... unobjectionable tenant, a good dwelling, two... story, or large cottage with 7 or 8 rooms, in a good ... neighborhood, centrally located. Will pay a reaso... able price for a place that will suit. Address W... Pam, care of Gresham, Essington & Co., 74 W... Main street.

WANTED—A PARTNER—With capital, to hel... manufacture and introduce Hebel's Improve... and Patented Writing Fluid. For particulars an... specimens of ink apply to CHAS. HEBEL, corne... Seventh and Main, Louisville, Ky. se17 d...

WANTED—CIDER APPLES—At Kentucky Vi... egar Works, east side of Fourth street, betwee... Main and the river, on O'Niel's alley. se17 d...

WANTED—TO KNOW—Mrs. Crescent is s... living at No. 124 First street, between Mark... and Jefferson. se17 d3*

WANTED—BOARDING—A gentleman, his wif... two children, and servant wish board in a fam... ily where there are no other boarders. Any one hav... two rooms to accommodate such a family in a ... house with bath-room can make a good-paying ar... rangement by addressing the undersigned, care Cou... rier-Journal office, stating situation of house an... giving name. The family must be unexceptionable ... and the house situated convenient to Main st. J... se14 d6

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl... Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT ... AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, t... get a good girl AT ONCE. Girls directed to situ... tions free of charge. References indispensabl... MILLER & CO, Agents. au2 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$4 a day to poorest agent... Come see for yourself, or address, with stamp... MCORK & CO., 106 Jefferson street, Louisville, K... se2 d1m&w4

WANTED—AGENTS—For Professor Parson...

Laws of Business.

With full directions and forms for all transactions in every State of the Union. By THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D

A correct, economical, and safe Counselor and Adviser.

So plain, full, accurate, and complete that no person can afford to be without it. Embodying the results of the labor and study of the most popular and successful writer of law books in the country.

Send for circular, with terms, etc. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Memphis, Tenn. se12 d&sexSu&w18*

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMAL... AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $2... SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All other are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. n27 d1y

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policyholders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOT, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-STREET GROUND—At the low price of $12 per foot Morris, Southwick & Co. offer, at the above price, for a few days only, 174 feet of beautiful ground by 161 deep to an alley, located on the south side of Walnut street, in Devilla & Donnelly's addition. 1, 2, and 3 years will be given on $900 of the purchase money, and liberal arrangements can be made for a portion of the remainder. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. se18 d6

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A three-story brick residence, containing 13 rooms, gas, water, bath room and every modern convenience. Lot 28½ by 257 feet to wide alley. This is one of the most central and desirable neighborhoods in the city. The owner is about removing to the country and will sell the property at a bargain. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson street. sep18 d14

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BUILDING LOT—Enclosed by a good fence and filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees, situated on the east side of Brook street, near St. Catharine, 175 feet front by 308 feet deep to a 20-foot alley. Convenient to the street cars and on a paved street. Will divide if desired. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, sept18-d6 226 West Market street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—For sale a two-story brick house of nine rooms, gas, water, and everything in good order; lot 26 by 158 and alley, on Twelfth st., between Magazine and Broadway. Terms, half cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years with interest, or would take a smaller house or lot for the back payments. Inquire 419, corner of Eleventh and Broadway. se18 d8*

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE—I have for sale at my stable, on Second street, a light, two-horse English sundown Brettiee, almost new, hardly soiled, which I am instructed to sell very cheap. E. S. CARRINGTON. se18 d6

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—A desirable wholesale and retail manufacturing business of twenty years' establishment, on Main street, in this city, with yearly sales amounting to from thirty-five to fifty thousand dollars, with handsome profits. Capital required: from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. Address E., Louisville Post-office. se18 d3*

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER FAWN—Lying at New Albany, Ind. Boat is 11 feet wide, 56 feet long, and has 2 engines and boilers, in good repair. Price $600. For terms, &c., apply on the boat. LAWRENCE BLUST. se18 d6*

FOR SALE—PIANO—A piano in good order will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 498 Grayson street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth. se18 d3*

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES—I will sell the stock and all the fixtures contained in the grocery store northwest corner of Fifth and Green; also the bar and fixtures attached to said grocery. If not sold privately by the 27th inst., I will offer the whole stock at public auction to the highest bidder. A. W. RUTLEDGE, C. J. C. se17 dts

FOR SALE OR RENT—CHEAP—A splendid business stand, with a dwelling of 5 rooms attached; would trade for a small place in the country. Apply at Eighteenth and Jefferson, on the premises. se17 d3*

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE—Convenient to street cars. Contains 8 rooms, hall, cellar, and many other advantages. This property will be sold at a bargain and on long time. For particulars apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main st. se14 d6

FOR SALE—WALNUT-STREET GROUND—At the low price of $12 per foot. Morris, Southwick & Co. offer, at the above price, for a few days only, 174 feet of beautiful ground by 161 deep to an alley, located on the south side of Walnut street, in Devilla & Donnelly's addition. 1, 2, and 3 years will be given on $900 of the purchase money, and liberal arrangements can be made for a portion of the remainder. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. se6 dtf

FOR SALE—DWELLING—An elegant dwelling-house on east side Third street, between Broadway and York, containing parlor 18 by 33 feet wide, hall, dining-room, kitchen, four large bed-rooms, dressing rooms, three attic rooms, gas throughout, bath room, (hot and cold water), pantry, etc., with a large brick stable and servants' room in the rear. The house is elegantly papered and painted and is in perfect order. Lot 50 by 200 feet to a 20-foot paved alley. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has removed to the country. Apply to BUCKLE & SHAFFER, 266 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. sep4 dtf.

FOR SALE—10 SPRING WAGONS—Apply to C. SPIES, Wagon Manufacturer, 182 Jackson street, bet. Jefferson and Green, Louisville, Ky. se1 d2m

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—200x154 feet on s.e. cor. First and St. Catharine; 40x200 feet on east side First st., bet. St Catharine and St. Joseph; 40x200 feet on west side Brook st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph. The First-street cars run regularly to Oak st. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st. au18 dtf

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LIGHT TROTTING BUGGY—Little used and in good order; built by Parker, of New York—a first-class job, and the handsomest in this city. Apply at 143 Main street. au11 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 5 rooms; lot 25x200 feet. Also a lot 95x180 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 66 2-3x180 3-12 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Cane streets. Also a lot with a front of 65 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. ju8 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe22 dtf

LOST.

LOST—PURSE—Between Louisville and the Fair ground, or at the Fair ground, a purse containing about eight dollars and a prize ticket in the Kentucky State Lottery, worth eight dollars and fifty cents. The finder will be liberally rewarded if he return the purse and contents to the owner at Manager's Office of the Kentucky State Lotteries, No. 65 Third street, near Main. se19 d3*

LOST—BRACELET—Somewhere between Seventh and Main streets and Jeffersonville, a lady's gold bracelet, carved. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mrs. Keegan's, No. 64 Seventh street, between Market and Main streets.

LOST—BITCH—A liver and white pointer bitch, medium size. Had on leather collar with brass name-plate. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to A. FONDA & SONS, Italian Warehouse, 101 Fourth, bet. Market and Jefferson. se18 d3*

LOST—BRACELET—At the Fair, on Saturday evening, a small round gold hoop ladies' bracelet, the gift of a departed sister. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office, or at No. 278 Second street. se18 d3

LOST—MONEY—$100 REWARD—On Thursday morning, Sept. 15, it is supposed on the Fourth-street cars, in coming from Cedar Hill, a large sum of money. The above reward will be given for its return or information that will lead to its recovery. Inquire at this office. se11 d4